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ALL LOOK TO MR. WHITNEY

DEMOCRATS WOULD HAVE HIM LEAD THE SOUND-MONEY FIGHT.

Prominent Men in the Party Pledge Support in Carrying Out Any Plan He May Devise to Win on a Gold Standard at Chicago—The ex-Secretary Thinks that with the Proper Candidate a Victory Can Be Gained.

The sound-money men of the Democratic Party are looking to William C. Whitney as the natural leader of the single standard in the Chicago Convention. He has received since Wednesday letters from conspicuous men of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New-Hampshire, and New-Jersey, thanking him for his determination to battle against the free-silver forces.

These messages have contained pledges of support in carrying out any plan which Mr. Whitney may have formed for pushing gold to the front.

Mr. Whitney saw President Cleveland in Washington about two weeks ago, and the financial question was talked over by them. Mr. Whitney also saw Mr. Lamont in Washington, and conversed with him on the same subject.

Mr. Whitney has adopted a course of complete reserve, until he shall have reached Chicago, to begin personal work among the delegates, and with men through whom he can influence the acts of the delegates. He has not decided on the day that he will go to Chicago, but it will probably be about July 5. When there he will make some written statement of his reasons for urging the convention to adopt a gold standard.

Mr. Whitney considers that the Democrats on a sound-money platform, with a sound-money candidate, will have an equal chance to win against McKinley and the Republican platform of gold and protection. This view is shared by other notable members of the party.

"I have not thought that the Democrats had any chance this year," said ex-Mayor Hewitt. "But on a sound-money platform, taking into consideration McKinley's record as a wabbler, I think they have an even or more than an even chance in the East. If the Democrats nominate a man on anything than a sound-money basis, they will not have a ghost of a show.

"Of what the West and the rest of the country will do, I cannot reach a conclusion. Something may happen between now and November that will change everything. I did not think that Mr. Cleveland had a chance the last time, yet he was elected."

John C. Sheehan, the Tammany leader, said yesterday: "If the sound money Democrats win in Chicago, the Democratic Party will have more than an even chance next November. The Western States, which are mostly Republican, look for more from the Republicans than they do from the Democrats. Most of the States are silver States, and, being Republican and free silver, they naturally look to the Republican Party as the vehicle of expressing their views. So far they have got nothing.

"The action of the St. Louis Convention in declaring for gold was a hard rap to those States, and the silver Republicans do not know what to do."

Mr. Sheehan when asked what he thought of Mr. McKinley as a candidate said: "He will be an easier man to beat than either Morton or Reed."

The possibility of Mr. Whitney being a candidate for President, notwithstanding his repeated statements that he was not, was revived again yesterday. In talking of it, he said:

"I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. I am going to Chicago to do what I can for sound money. Some of my friends think I can do something. I shall not go as a delegate, but as a private person."

Mr. Whitney was elected a delegate to the State Convention last night from the Thirteenth Assembly District, of which Peter B. Dooling is the Tammany Hall leader. The election was without Mr. Whitney's consent, and it is thought that he will not accept.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SOUTH.

Gen. Catchings Thinks It Will Be Kept Intact During Campaign.

Gen. T. C. Catchings of Mississippi is a sound-money man from a soft-money State. A short time ago, he said last night, his State was for gold. It still has four gold men among its seven representatives in Congress. The other three are rampant for silver. So are the two Senators.

The General thinks that some of the gold representatives will fall of election this year, and that unless the tide of free-silver sentiment is stemmed soon, nearly all the gold men will be overwhelmed in the flood.

"I am not discussing politics, however," he added, "and I do not care to go into the subject. I may say that I think we will have a very hard time in trying to turn the silver men from their set purpose. An earnest and persistent effort will be made, but I cannot venture a prediction as to the result. I can only hope that, whatever may be the financial plank at Chicago, the Democrats will, win."

"Do you think the party will remain intact in the South?"

"I do. We have many other considerations in that section that will keep us all in line, at the last moment, no matter what may be the general policy adopted by the party for the present campaign."

"Are the silver men in accord as to their demand?"

"I think they are, and we know just what we have to meet at Chicago."

NOT AN ACTIVE CANDIDATE.

Morrison Will Not Ask the Illinois Convention to Indorse Him.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Some of Col. Morrison's friends telegraphed him yesterday a full account of the situation in Illinois and asked for his instructions. He decided that the time had come to withdraw from the Presidential fight, and sent the following dispatch to his old friend Mr. Koerner of Springfield:

The Hon. C. A. Koerner, Springfield, Ill.:

The Illinois Democracy evidently favors the unconditional free coinage of silver. I do not. The majority of the National Democratic Convention will be for free coinage of silver and should not be expected to nominate any other than an outspoken advocate of that policy. Under these circumstances my indorsement by the State Convention—though it would be a great compliment—cannot be insisted upon by my friends. WILLIAM R. MORRISON.

Col. Morrison's friends do not understand from this message that he would not take the Democratic nomination for the Presidency if it should be offered him.

Long Island Democrats Want Gold.

At the Democratic Convention in the Second Assembly District of Queens County, Long Island, yesterday, on motion of John W. Weed the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the welfare of the people and the success of the Democratic Party demand that the Democratic platform shall unequivocally sustain the maintenance of the present value of our National money so that every dollar shall at all times be worth 100 cents in gold, and that it shall as unequivocally condemn the free coinage of silver."

Chautauqua Rejects Silver.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 19.—The Chautauqua County Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention was held this afternoon. A motion to instruct the delegates from this State to the National Convention to work for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was voted down by a majority of 3 to 1. James A. Hughes, Charles A. Seekins, and A. M. Sherman were elected delegates to the State Convention.

STATE DEMOCRATS WANT HARMONY

Will Subordinate Everything for a Gold Plank in Platform.

The attack on the State Democracy and the policy of "harmony" that was made by County Clerk Purroy and his small following in the Tammany Executive Committee meeting Wednesday night has aroused a little feeling among some former anti-Tammany men. There were whispers and rumors yesterday that the State Democrats would resent the attack and withdraw from their agreement to act in concert with the braves.

It was even said that harmony delegates already selected from the ranks of the State Democrats would refuse to go to Saratoga. The source of the rumor could not be traced yesterday.

Henry De Forest Baldwin of the City Law Department, and a prominent leader in the State Democracy, was asked about the truthfulness of the report. He said there was nothing at all in it, so far as he knew.

"There was once good cause for disagreement and war between us," he stated, "but there is no such cause now, I am glad to say. We have no reason to fight Tammany, nor has Tammany any to fight us. We are both struggling to secure the adoption at Chicago of a gold plank, and it is our understanding that harmony prevails between all Democratic factions in this State for the very purpose of promoting this end.

"I do not see any reason for disagreement and discord at this time, and I do not believe there will be any. Of course," he added, "what Mr. Purroy did or said in the Tammany meeting is not known officially to us. We are acting with Tammany, and not with any faction inside the Wigwam."

Corporation Counsel Scott, who was recently elected a delegate to Saratoga, under the harmony agreement, was asked about the rumor.

"I have seen the accounts in the papers," said Mr. Scott, "about the attack made by Mr Purroy and his friends on the harmony plan, and the State Democracy, but I do not propose to take any notice of it. It was not the action of Tammany, which promptly voted down the attack. I do not think that it will result in anything. There will not be, I am sure, as there should not be, any differences now. Too much depends upon united action on the part of all Democrats."

MORE DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Tammany and State Democrats Elected to Go to the State Convention.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, that is to be held in Saratoga next week, were elected in several Assembly districts in this city last night, as follows:

Eleventh District—Delegates—William Dalton, William H. Gledhill, Thomas Costigan; Alternates—John Metz, John L. Thornton, John Mortimer.

Thirteenth District—Delegates—James A. O'Gorman, William C. Whitney, Thomas Blessing; Alternates—John B. Quinlan, Frank G. Wrenn, Patrick Traynor.

Eighteenth District—Delegates—Thomas F. Cunningham, Maurice J. Power, Edward B. La Fetra; Alternates—Andrie Galligan, Henry Alfheimer, and Charles P. Dillon.

Nineteenth District—Delegates—Hugh J. Grant, William L. Brown, James J. Phelan; Alternates—James R. Torrence, Charles F. Petry, Wellesly W. Gage.

Twenty-third District—Delegates—John R. Fellows, Dr. Joseph H. Senner, Philip J. Ryan; Alternates—John M. Delmour, Philip Hahns, Carnot McLaughlin.

Brooklyn Democratic Delegations.

The delegates of the regular Democrats of Brooklyn will start Monday for the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Saratoga next week. They will open their headquarters in the Grand Union Hotel, and will hold a caucus Tuesday. The Shepardites will start for the convention Tuesday. They believe that under the existing circumstances their organization will be recognized. The regulars hope to be able to send a Kings County man to Chicago as one of the delegates at large.

DEFECTS OF THE RAINES LAW.

Some of Them Coming to Light in the Albany Departments.

ALBANY, June 19.—Defects in the new liquor tax law crop out almost daily. Its incongruous provisions have to be stretched to fit certain cases. But there are some points which no amount of stretching will reach. Recently a non-resident who operates a steamboat in waters within this State applied to the State Commissioner for a liquor-tax certificate. The certificate was about to be issued, when the clerk having the matter in charge thought he would make certain before proceeding. In looking over the law he found that while a tax certificate could be issued to a foreign corporation, none could be granted to an individual who is resident in another State. The certificate was refused, the Excise Commissioner remarking that the provisions in this respect were inconsistent.

Another grave oversight was the failure to provide a sinking fund for County Treasurers. The law provides that within ten days after the receipt of any excise tax money, every County Treasurer must turn it over to the State Excise Commissioner. The law also provides that money must be paid back to persons or corporations who sell liquor but a portion of the year. If the County Treasurers pay all moneys over within ten days after receipt, it is asked, how can they refund moneys to the licensees. A sinking fund for rebates will be necessary, for even the Commissioner himself cannot keep money on hand.

He issues licenses for transportation companies, and as many of these run boats only during the warm months, there will be many requests in the Fall for rebates.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 19.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision this afternoon upholding the Nicholson liquor law, passed by the last Legislature. The law has caused a great deal of political bitterness, and its provisions are similar to those of the Raines law, in New-York State.

DOCTORS COMPLAIN OF THEFTS.

One of Two Supposed Robbers of Hospitals Arrested.

Doctors in the German, Hahnemann, and Flower Hospitals have complained recently that two young men have been engaged in systematic peculations.

As a result of complaints from the Flower Hospital Richard McCormick, alias Reilly, was arrested Thursday, and yesterday he was held in $200 bail in the Yorkville Police Court for examination to-day.

It is claimed that he went to the Flower Hospital on June 16 and said he was suffering from the effects of a fall. Dr. Krump attended him, and found that there was nothing the matter with him. While he was under examination his companion broke into the private office and stole a coat, a gold watch, and $60 in cash belonging to Dr. Wilcox.

Count de Hopkirk Convicted.

Arnold de Reviere, Count de Hopkirk, was convicted of grand larceny yesterday in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, and was remanded by Judge Fitzgerald until next week for sentence. Count de Hopkirk was charged with stealing a gold watch from Leopold de Rogge in December, 1895, in this city, just after they had arrived from Antwerp. On the Count's first trial the jury disagreed.

Victims of the Drummond Castle.

BREST, June 19.—A number of bodies of victims of the disaster to the British steamer Drummond Castle, which was lost off Ushant Lighthouse on the night of June 16, have been washed ashore at Ushant. Some of the corpses are those of women entirely nude.

Music in the Parks.

There will be music at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the following parks: St. Mary's—Hager's Military Band; Cedar—Kenn's Metropolitan Band; Van Cortlandt—Sause's Military Band; Claremont—Leibold's Twelfth Regiment Band; Crotona—Weber's Military Band; Bronx—Manahan's Band.

TELLS OF BOND PURCHASE

MR. MORGAN BEFORE THE SENATE'S SUB-COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Financier Reviews Steps That Were Taken to Avert a Panic and Points Out to What Straits the Government Was Reduced—Refuses to Answer Questions Touching His Private Business—Messrs. Stewart and Jordan Witnesses.

A keen, active, middle-aged man, dressed in a gray Summer suit, and carrying a straw hat in his hand, walked briskly into Room 309, in the Hoffman House, yesterday morning at 10:30, and looked inquiringly about him.

A single glance seemed to assure him that Senator Harris of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate was the person to whom it was proper that he should address himself. He strode up to the Senator, who was seated in the largest armchair in the room, and, looking him full in the face, said the single word, "Morgan."

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Morgan," said Senator Harris, promptly and cordially, realizing that his visitor was J. Pierpont Morgan. "Let me introduce you to my friend, Senator Platt of Connecticut."

Senator Platt and Mr. Morgan shook hands, and then Senator Stewart of Nevada, who is not a member of the sub-committee, but is nevertheless a frequent attendant at its sessions, recognized Mr. Morgan as an old acquaintance, and shook hands with him, after which the financier sat down in the armchair which had been reserved for Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, and looked as if he wished that the investigation of his share in the bond negotiations and sales of 1895 would begin.

"We are waiting for Senator Vest to join us," said Senator Harris, the Chariman of the sub-committee. Mr. Vest entered the room a moment later.

The main work of the day consisted of the examination of Mr. Morgan, who, jointly with August Belmont and their London connections, sold the Government 3,500,000 ounces of gold in exchange for United States 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds in February, 1895; of the examination of John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, who saved the first Government loan of $50,000,000, under the present Administration, in January, 1894, from failure by inducing a syndicate of capitalists and bankers to underwrite it at the last moment, and who was consulted by the Administration as to the terms obtainable at the second loan of $50,000,000, in November, 1894, and of the examination of Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, who was present as part of the negotiations which led to the Morgan-Belmont sale of gold in January, 1895.

Mr. Morgan yesterday told the sub-committee of the Finance Committee of the Senate, consisting of Senators Harris, Vest, Walthall, Jones, and Platt, that he first became interested in the gold sale of 1895 through a telegram received from his London correspondents, desiring his intervention in the loan at the request of Messrs. Rothschild. He refused to answer questions as to what price he or his associates had disposed of the loan to others, or what profits they made, but assured the sub-committee, as part of his sworn testimony, that no member of the Government had, either directly or indirectly, participated in the profits of the sale of these bonds.

Mr. Stewart explained his patriotic connection with the first and second loans to the sub-committee, and his evidence, that the second loan resulted in a loss to investors, was useful in showing how the difficulties of floating the third loan, or gold sale, were increased by this fact.

Mr. Jordan, among other things, made the sub-committee realize the appalling state of the Sub-Treasury toward the end of January, 1895. There were known to be at that time, Mr. Jordan said, $24,000,000 in gold certificates in this city, while the Sub-Treasury held only $19,000,000 of coined gold to meet any sudden demand. Of course, there were also millions of dollars of other kinds of United States notes here, which might have been presented for gold at any moment. Mr. Jordan endeavored, apparently in vain, to demonstrate to the sub-committee that gold bullion, in case of a run, would not have served the same purpose as coined gold.

Mr. Vest began the examination of Mr. Morgan.

Q.—Be kind enough to state your business. A.—I am a banker.

Q.—What was your first connection with the sale of bonds? A.—In 1895.

Q.—At what time? A.—Jan. 30, I think.

Q.—Who first approached you? A.—Mr. Curtis in the Sub-Treasury.

Q.—Will you state what occurred between you and Mr. Curtis?

Mr. Morgan, instead of replying to this question, suggested that he should give a detailed account of his connection with the Morgan-Belmont syndicate of 1895, which he did in the following words:

I received a note about Jan. 30 from Mr. Curtis saying that he had come on, and would like to see me. That morning I received a cable from J. P. Morgan & Co. stating that the firm of Rothschilds had been cabled by August Belmont & Co. regarding the necessities of the United States in respect to gold, and stating that the two firms should act together for that end in New-York.

If the date is wished for exactly, it is a matter of record. I am sure it was either Jan. 30 or 31. While I was waiting to meet Mr. Curtis Mr. Belmont came in and said he had received a cable message which would make it convenient for me to act as had been suggested. He then proposed that we should go over together to meet Mr. Curtis, which we did.

We went to the Sub-Treasury and had an interview of an hour. I stated the situation as far as I was concerned, and said that the Government would have considerable difficulty in securing gold for the Treasury, because affairs had gone so far and a crisis had arrived. I also said that there was such a feeling of anxiety in the public mind that it would be absolutely impossible to secure gold by public advertisement, and further, that unless negotiations could be made for gold on the other side I thought that it would be useless.

I said that so far as my own advices were concerned I was doubtful whether gold could be secured in Europe, but that an attempt at negotiations was essential. Mr. Curtis asked me if we would be prepared to undertake the negotiation, provided the President and the Secretary of the Treasury desired it. I told him that I felt bound to do so, and that I was prepared to proceed upon a basis, which I would prepare during the day, and which he could take to Washington and let me know whether it was agreeable to the President and the Secretary.

That memorandum provided for a private contract as essential, and it would be understood before we began that if we were successful such a contract should be made. Mr. Curtis went to Washington, and meanwhile affairs here were culminating very rapidly. Between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 of gold were withdrawn from the Treasury that day, and sent to the steamships for shipment to Europe. This left between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 of gold coin in the Treasury available. During Friday it began to be whispered around that the Government was in negotiation with Mr. Belmont and ourselves for gold. Whereupon parties who had shipped gold withdrew it from the steamships, and a large portion of it was sent back to the Treasury, and it is fair to say that from this time forward, during our entire contract, little if any gold was shipped abroad.

Mr. Curtis went to Washington, and the following morning we were given to understand that the bid given by us was agreeable to the Treasury, and were told to go ahead. Up to this time nothing had been said about the price. It was not really a question of price; it was a question of success. Meanwhile the press here had discussed the situation, and the general opinion was that the bonds would be negotiated on a 3½ basis. On Saturday morning, when Mr. Curtis returned, we had received authority from London for $50,000,000, but it was stipulated that not more than half the amount should be obtained from Europe, though they said that with an option in hand they would do their best to take more.

It was then stated that the price would be 3¾ net to the Government, our London advices stating that, with the refusal which they had received from the principal houses in Europe to participate in the contract in any way, they could not depend upon or negotiate at any lower rate than 3¼ per cent. to investors. To this price they adhered to the end.

All this information was given to Mr. Curtis, and he returned to Washington on Saturday night to lay the matter before the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. Neither Mr. Belmont nor myself thought for a moment that the terms would not be satisfactory and the busi-

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NOT WILLIAM WALTER DAMON.

The Man Arrested in England Not the Broker Indicted for Larceny.

Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle said yesterday that he had received information that the man called Brown arrested at Liverpool, England, on the arrival of the steamship Aurania, from this port, yesterday, is not William Walter Damon, who was indicted a few days ago for grand larceny.

The specific complaint against Damon is that he failed to account for $1,900 worth of stock of the United Leather Company. John M. Corey, the complainant, swore that he gave thirty shares of the stock in February to Damon to dispose of. The latter took the stock, but did not account for the proceeds.

Damon is said to be a broker. It is also said he had been paying attention to Mr. Corey's sister. They became engaged, and, it is alleged, that Damon succeeded in getting about $10,000 from his fiancée. He then ceased calling at the Corey home and disappeared, it is said.

The case was reported to the police at Headquarters, and it was reported that Damon had sailed on the Aurania under the name of Brown. The State Department at Washington was communicated with and a requisition on the British authorities for Brown's detention was obtained.

The news that Brown was not Damon, but an ordinary citizen from Atlanta, Ga., was disappointing.

It was reported yesterday that Damon had been seen in Brooklyn since the sailing of the Aurania.

BIDS FOR THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS

The Navy Department Is Preparing to Ask for Them.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Navy Department has prepared a draft of an advertisement inviting bids for the construction of the thirteen torpedo boats authorized by Congress. Three of the boats must have a speed of 30 knots an hour, and the others are divided into two classes—one of 22½ knots and the other of 20 knots. The plans for the 30-knot vessels are to be submitted by the bidders, while proposals for those of the other two classes may be submitted on plans prepared either by the department or the bidders. In its advertisement the department gives the following approximate dimensions for the 22½ and the 20 knot classes:

Type No. 1, (20 Knots)—Length on load line, 105 feet; beam on load line, 12½ feet; mean draught, 4½ feet; displacement, (about) 68 tons; indicated horsepower, (about) 850; armament, 2 single-deck torpedo guns, 1 one-pounder rapid-fire gun, 2 automobile torpedoes, and 180 rounds of one-pounder ammunition.

Type No. 2—Length on load line, 140 feet; beam on load line, 14½ feet; mean draught, 4¾ feet; displacement, (about) 105 tons; indicated horsepower, (about) 1,700.

Penalties for failure to attain the required speed are prescribed.

TWO KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

Live Wire Touched a Wire Screen on Which They Laid Hands.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Albert Woods, thirty-two years old, the proprietor of a photograph gallery at Washington Park, in this city, and Richard Menzie, twenty years old, a visitor to the resort, were killed by electricity last night. Menzie, at the conclusion of an evening's pleasure, visited the photograph gallery, and as he approached the place, threw out his hand and scraped a wire screen. He had no sooner touched the wire covering than he was thrown ten feet, screaming with pain.

His companions gathered about him, and in a few minutes the proprietor of the gallery, Woods, went outside to learn the cause of the commotion. He was told that Menzie, who was unconscious, had been shocked by touching the screen, but this he was loath to believe. Woods touched the screen himself and was thrown heavily backward. The victims were taken to the Samaritan Hospital, but when that institution was reached they were both dead.

The wire which feeds the arc lights in the gallery, it was found, had become unfastened and had fallen across the screen, charging it with 1,400 volts. Woods leaves a wife and two children.

AN EXECUTOR ARRESTED.

Williams Brought from New-Jersey on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

Elisha Williams, who has been acting as executor of the estate of the late George Lawes of this city, was brought here yesterday from his home at Dupont, N. J., on a charge of grand larceny. He was taken before Judge Cowing of the General Sessions Court, and bail was fixed at $1,500. He was unable to furnish bail yesterday, and was sent to the Tombs.

Mr. Williams, who is seventy-eight years old, was appointed executor by the Surrogate of this county on April 12. As executor he placed $4,000 in a city bank. He afterward drew this money out, it is said, and invested it in Brooklyn property. He paid the interest to the heirs of the Lawes estate. They suspected that all was not right, and demanded an accounting. He then paid them $1,000. They cited him to appear before the Surrogate and account for the money. He did not appear, and an indictment for grand larceny was then secured.

Mr. Williams says he has committed no crime.

Injured in a Runaway.

Otto Kapatsky of 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street went driving yesterday afternoon with William Brook. While on the Fort George Road, near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, the horse took fright and ran away. The carriage was upset and Kapatsky and Brook were thrown down an embankment. Kapatsky landed on the rocks and sustained a fracture of the thigh. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital. His companion escaped injury. The horse was caught by a mounted policeman at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

Chicago Lawyer Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 19.—David O'Brien, one of the foremost lawyers in Cook County, committed suicide by asphyxiation in his office in the Kenzie Building last night. When his law partner, Avery Hayes, reached the office this morning he found the office filled with gas and Mr. O'Brien sitting in a chair, dead. He had been despondent for several weeks, and on several occasions had threatened to commit suicide. Mr. O'Brien had been a member of the Illinois Bar for the past twenty years.

Missing on His Wedding Day.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 19.—Titus Mead, a respected young man of Locke, twenty-five years old, called upon his fiancée, Miss Nellie White, Wednesday evening, remaining until midnight. They were to have been married yesterday. He kissed her good night and departed, since which time nothing has been heard of him. In anticipation of his bridal tour he had considerable money on his person and foul play is feared. Searching parties are scouring the country to find some trace of him.

Williams Banquet at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, June 19.—Fifty-five members of the freshman class of Williams College held a banquet at the Worden Hotel to-night. Among the speakers were F. H. Carpenter of Minneapolis, G. G. McKinley of Orangeville, Ohio; V. H. Samoskey of Canandaigua, N. Y.; W. M. Rutter of Chicago, H. R. Conger of New-York City, J. W. Lindsay of Rochester, J. S. Oakman of Pittsfield, Mass., and E. R. Bolton of Buffalo.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices: P. H. Lusk, at Center Lisle; D. Grant, at Nineveh; E. C. Azhe, at Sacandaga Park.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

RUSH ON CANTON WIRES

McKinley Receives Telegrams From Many Men and Clubs.

NEW-YORKERS PAY HIM A VISIT.

John E. Millholland Talks of Warner Miller as New-York's Next Governor.

MAYOR STRONG'S BIG PREDICTION.

Says New-York Will Give McKinley a Bigger Majority than a Candidate Has Ever Had.

CANTON, Ohio, June 19.—Canton was awake bright and early this morning, notwithstanding the fact that a large proportion of the population did not cease celebrating the nomination of McKinley until nearly dawn.

The town already takes on a temporary commercial aspect peculiar to the scene of large gatherings. Fakirs with campaign badges and fans for sale throng the streets, hawking their wares, and the variety of these is simply amazing.

Opposite the McKinley residence a big tent has been erected under which the hungry and thirsty wayfarer may find refreshment at the hands of a committee of church women. The McKinley grounds presented a desolate appearance this morning. The beautiful lawn the pride of Cantonese homes, was as bare and brown as a prairie swept by fire or trampled beneath the feet of a horde of buffalo. A stream of water was played upon its surface with the hope of preserving or restoring it to its former sightly appearance, but that will be a vain hope for months to come.

Major and Mrs. McKinley arose this morning, refreshed by a good night's rest and feeling none the worse for yesterday's fatiguing experience. During the night a mass of telegrams had accumulated, covering a large desk and running into the hundreds in number. Immediately after breakfast the Major addressed himself to the perusal of these, and while thus engaged received a member of the committee in charge of the preparations for the local demonstration June 27, in connection with the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland, which will be really the opening of the campaign. Among the dispatches received was the following from the Vice Presidential nominee:

"Accept my hearty congratulations and those of New-Jersey delegation.

"GARRET A. HOBART."

To this Major McKinley responded:

"I send you my cordial congratulations and wish you might visit me on your way home. "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Speaker Reed telegraphed from Washington:

"I wish you a happy and prosperous administration—happy for yourself and prosperous for the country.

"THOMAS B. REED."

Senator Allison's was as follows:

"DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 18.

"Accept my sincere and hearty congratulations upon your nomination.

"W. B. ALLISON."

Following are other telegrams:

Senator Lodge wired:

"All I can do to secure your triumphant election and a Republican victory will be done."

Chauncey M. Depew's telegram was:

"I have attended many National Conventions, and never left one more perfectly satisfied with ticket and platform."

Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (to Mrs. McKinley)—I appreciate as no one else can your husband's worth, power, nobility, and tenderness.

Lucretia R. Garfield, (President Garfield's Widow, to Mrs. McKinley)—Our two families join in earnest hope that the next four years may bring to you the most of joy and the least of sorrow, and be to the Nation years of triumphant prosperity.

Harriet S. Blaine—Heartiest congratulations, with many tender thoughts of the past.

Senator Thurston, Chairman of the Convention—This is the year of the people.

Ex-Senator Powell Clayton—The masses of the people have asserted themselves in your nomination, and will, at the polls, in your overwhelming election.

John A. Logan, Copenhagen, Denmark—All Americans abroad rejoice. This one particularly pleased.

Lillian Hanna, Daughter of Mark Hanna—Mother says it's just as it should be.

Benjamin Hickman, M. D., Crawfordsville—The negroes of Indiana are well pleased.

John T. Mack, Sandusky—Your nomination means so much for our common country.

Senator-elect Wellington, Maryland—Maryland will give you eight electoral votes in November.

George Alfred Townsend, Frederick, Md.—Army correspondents laid their cornerstone on South Mountain, Maryland, while you were being nominated. Come back here where you served hot coffee to your regiment and dedicate our memorial as President-elect.

S. A. Perkins, Chairman National Committee American Republican College—We will do everything in our power to roll up a big majority for the advocate of protection.

W. C. Brown—None can be happier and prouder than the members of your staff.

P. W. Peck, Chicago—Our party has an ideal candidate.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Grant—To Mrs. McKinley: We send you and our future President heartfelt and joyful congratulations.

Russell B. Harrison, Terre Haute—Please accept my hearty congratulations on your victory, which surely means success in November.

M. G. Bulkeley—Accept the hearty congratulations of the Connecticut delegation.

Charles W. Parrish—Oregon delegation congratulates the Nation on your nomination.

Charles Beecham and others—Well, we'll fight the battle now as we fought in days of yore. We're coming, William McKinley, thirty million more!

Albion Little, Portland—We know you are clearly the choice of the people.

W. H. Eustis, Minneapolis—Congratulate our country, our party, and yourself on platform and nominee.

W. J. Wilson, New-York—You have my head, heart, and pocketbook for President.

J. F. Hanson, Macon, Ga.—I am with you to the end.

M. B. Camplin—Wyoming is happy; the Nation will be redeemed and women with it work.

Julia Dent Grant, (widow of Gen. U. S. Grant)—Accept congratulations for yourself and Mrs. McKinley.

Morris M. Estee—You will carry California.

George M. Halbrook, Burlington, Vt.—It was and is a cinch.

Stephen B. Elkins—The people will see to it that your election will surely follow. West Virginia is a Republican State and will be found in the McKinley column.

Bishop and Mrs. Leonard of Ohio—Accept our united congratulations and best wishes.

B. F. Jones, ex-Chairman National Republican Committee—I beg to tender my hearty congratulations on your nomination.

John W. Guffie, Fredericksburg, Va.—The Republicans of this battle-scarred town recall with pleasure your visit here in the John S. Wise Gubernatorial campaign and tender hearty congratulations.

James S. Clarkson—I congratulate you on your nomination and stand ready to do all that I can to aid in making your success in November as triumphant as your success at St. Louis.

John S. Lentz, President Master Car Builders, and R. C. Blackall, President Master Mechanics, in session at Saratoga—Hearty congratulations in 500 strong to our next President.

Eli Perkins—Now mills will start, workmen work, deficit cease, debt decrease, importations diminish, gold stay at home, and prosperity come back again.

Charles Emory Smith—You have my profound and heartfelt rejoicing at this majestic triumph of the people in a great cause, in which you are their chosen leader.

C. W. Fairbanks, Temporary Chairman of the convention—With all the warmth of my heart I congratulate you upon the great honor that rests upon you and which you so well deserve.

James A. Doyle and others, Anaconda, Mon.—

Continued on Page 5.

JOHN BEVERLY ROBINSON DEAD.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario Stricken at a Public Meeting.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 19.—John Beverly Robinson, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, fell dead just as he was stepping on the platform at Sir Charles Tupper's great Conservative meeting, held in Massey Music Hall to-night, which he was to have addressed.

He was born Feb. 21, 1820, and was the second son of Sir John Beverly Robinson, one time Chief Justice of Canada. Mr. Robinson was one of the most widely known Canadian public men. He was prominent in connection with all kinds of athletic sports, and one of the best after-dinner speakers in Canada.

He was educated at the Upper Canada College, and when seventeen years old was appointed aide de camp to Sir Francis Bondhead, then Governor of Canada; became Mayor of Toronto in 1857, and in the same year was elected to represent Toronto in the Canadian Parliament and was re-elected at intervals for different constituencies until 1880, when he was appointed Lieutenant Governor. This position he occupied for seven years.

His death to-night was not made known to more than a dozen persons in the hall, and the meeting proceeded in ignorance of the tragic event. Lady Robinson died three years ago.

H. B. BEECHER ACQUITTED.

Found Not Guilty of Forging F. S. Bond's Name.

After deliberating for three hours and a half yesterday, a jury in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court declared Henry Barton Beecher not guilty of forgery.

When the jury announced the verdict, there was an affecting scene in court among the friends of Mr. Beecher. Vincent R. Schenck threw himself on his former partner's neck and wept for joy. A nephew of Mr. Beecher's kissed the hands of the jurors.

Other friends of Mr. Beecher's surrounded him and congratulated him on his vindication.

The charge against Mr. Beecher was the forgery of the name of F. S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, to an application for insurance of the railroad in the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, of which the defendant was a member.

EXAMINING ALABAMA STEEL.

A Government Expert in the State Making an Investigation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 19.—E. A. Blankman of New-York, Government Assayist, has been in the city several days. To-day he stated that his mission to Alabama was to make a thorough examination and test of its ores, with reference to their adaptability to steel for cannon and armor plates.

He says experiments already made have demonstrated that steel made of Alabama iron, with an admixture of Swiss steel, has produced the finest cannon in the world, and that cannon are now being made at Pittsburg of that mixture. These guns are practically non-explosive.

Mr. Blankman's errand is to further examine the Alabama ores, to see if they are not good enough for cannon making without admixture. He will remain in the Birmingham district for some time, and will report the result of his investigations to the Government.

POSTMASTER SHORT IN ACCOUNTS.

William Pollard of Dover, N. J., Is $1,812.84 Behind.

DOVER, N. J., June 19.—William Pollard, Postmaster of Dover, is short $1,812.84 in his accounts, on account of which he has been relieved of the office, and Mr. McCraken has been temporarily appointed by his bondsmen to fill his place until a new Postmaster is appointed.

Special Agent Lewis of the Post Office Department, after examining the books of Mr. Pollard, discovered the shortage, and immediately made known the fact to Pollard's bondsmen, each of whom contributed his share to make up the shortage.

Mr. Pollard could give no explanation of the situation, saying: "I don't know how to account for it."

MILWAUKEE STRIKERS WEAKEN.

Street Railway Employes Stop Competition with Omnibuses.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—The street-railway boycott is at an end. It was formally declared off to-day by President James Flint, of the Amalgamated Association of Street-Railway Employees—that is, it was declared off so far as it was within his power to do so.

He said this morning that his organization has discontinued running busses, and no longer asks the public to refrain from riding in the cars.

He stated, however, that the strike has not been declared off, and that it will not be, as long as the men feel as they do at present.

He Wanted Clothing and Money.

A crank applied at the Mayor's office yesterday for some money and three suits of clothes. He was not permitted to see the Mayor, but was very determined in his demands. After walking excitedly about the building, he was put outside by a policeman, but he continued trotting around the park, and seemed to be fascinated by the fountain. He ran around it for some time. He refused to talk to anybody except on the subject of clothing.

W. H. Webb's Eightieth Birthday.

The eightieth birthday of William H. Webb, the founder of Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, at Fordham Heights, was celebrated at that institution yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of speeches by Andrew Reid, the general manager, and Prof. J. Irwin Chaffer and instrumental music and singing.

Sighted the Atlantic Rowers.

The eighteen-foot rowboat in which two Norwegians sailors are trying the Atlantic voyage, and which left New-York June 6, was spoken by the Fuerst Bismarck Thursday, 350 miles east of Boston. At this rate it will take the rowers about 100 days to make the voyage to Havre. They carry only sixty days' provisions. The men asked to be reported well.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Private Brennan of Company C, Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Niagara, N. Y., was accidentally shot and instantly killed while acting as marksman at the rifle range yesterday. Brennan was in the butts when a shot fired low struck the ground, deflected, and struck him on the right side, the ball passing through his body and lodging in his left arm.

—Arthur S. Barrington, twelve years old, and Mortimer Pawn, fourteen years old, fell from a cherry tree in Hartford, Conn., while watching the ball game between Hartford and New-Haven. The Barrington boy's back was broken, but the spinal cord was not injured. It is believed he may recover.

—Torrington, Conn., is stricken with measles and half of the people of the borough seem to be ill with the disease. All Spring examinations in the public schools of Waterbury have been omitted on account of this sickness.

—Thirty persons in Downing, Wis., were poisoned by eating preserved beef. Frank Crowl, a saloon keeper, is not expected to live. Henry Guns went to Glenwood after eating

take the place of Mr. Hobart of New Jersey, who is the nominee for the second place on the National Republican ticket. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, and it is understood that the next meeting will be held in New York City in about two or three weeks.

HANNA BEGINS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Designates the California Pampas Plume to be the Party Emblem.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—Chairman Hanna began his campaign work to-day by issuing the following address:

To the Republican Party of the United States: In recognition of the courtesy of Mrs. H. W. R. Strong of Los Angeles, Cal., in presenting to the Republican National Convention, through its Chairman and the Chairman of each State, the adopted Republican emblem of 1892, made of California pampas plumes, the only American product cultivated for the beautiful,

I do hereby recommend to the party the use of this emblem, in red, white, and blue pampas, mounted fan-shape on a staff, for parades and interior decorations. M. A. HANNA, Chairman.

It now will be in order for about 95 per cent. of the people of the country to inquire "What sort of thing is a pampas plume anyhow?"

NOTIFICATION COMMITTEES.

McKinley to Get Official Information June 29, Hobart July 7.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The committees that were appointed by the convention yesterday to notify Messrs. McKinley and Hobart of their nominations met this morning.

The Presidential Committee will notify Mr. McKinley at Canton June 29, and the Vice Presidential Committee will perform a similar service at Mr. Hobart's home July 7.

HANNA A HAPPY MAN.

But He Insists It Was the "People" Who Nominated McKinley.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Somebody asked Mr. Hanna if he was pleased with the outcome of the Presidential fight.

"Pleased?" he said. "I am delighted. When Mr. Hepburn said yesterday afternoon in the convention that Major McKinley's nomination was due neither to me nor any other individual, he voiced the sentiment that was in my mind when I began my work for Major McKinley, which has been increased and intensified by every day which has passed since my first embarkation in it. The only work I have done and the only claim I make upon the good will of my fellow-citizens lies in the fact that I gave the plain American people a chance to voice their sentiments in regard to their favorite Presidential candidate.

"I was particularly pleased with the speech made in the convention yesterday afternoon wherein my friend was styled 'William McKinley of the United States.' Of course he is an Ohio man, born and bred, as I am, and of course his native State is proud of him, but he is the product of the country and not of any Commonwealth within its borders, and this was another of the things that I knew before I began my work and which I have learned better and better as the days spent in it have gone by.

"William McKinley is an absolutely ideal candidate. I suppose under the circumstances I shall be accused of being prejudiced in his favor, but my prejudice comes from a personal contact into which he and I have been thrown for many years. The longer I have known him the more I have respected and admired him. And what is true of me is not the less true of thousands of his friends and acquaintances throughout America.

"Mr. Hobart's nomination must be gratifying to the great body of Republicans throughout the country. In personal character and qualifications for the office he is a fit associate for Major McKinley, and will bring great strength to the ticket. In addition, he is wholly free from all factional complications, a leader within his own State, and liked best where he is best known. I do not see how, under the circumstances, a wiser and better choice could have been made."

Mr. Hanna was much gratified last night when he received the following telegram:

CANTON, Ohio, June 18.

Thanks and congratulations upon the success of your efforts. WM. McKINLEY.

Another telegram which interested Mr. Hanna, ran thus:

ELLERSLIE, RHINECLIFF, N. Y., June 18.

Accept my sincerest congratulations upon the brilliant success of your campaign, my personal friend, McKinley. LEVI P. MORTON.

Mr. Hanna says he has received hundreds of telegrams since the convention adjourned congratulating him on his success as the manager of McKinley's candidacy.

GROSVENOR EXPECTS VICTORY.

It Will Be a Hard Fight, He Says, but McKinley Will Win.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, who has been one of Mr. McKinley's principal lieutenants, naturally is gratified at the action of the National Republican Convention. Mr. Grosvenor says he has no doubt of Mr. McKinley's election.

"Will it be a hard fight?" he was asked.

"It will be sufficiently hard," said Mr. Grosvenor, with a grim smile, "to make it interesting. But we shall win—make no mistake about that."

"And the silver men—what about them?"

"Thank God!" exclaimed Mr. Grosvenor emphatically; "they have gone. We are better off without them. They have at last joined their natural allies, the Populists and Democrats. Now we know where to find them. We were fully prepared for their defection. It does not alter the situation in the slightest, except, as I say, we are well rid of them."

"Which of the doubtful States is McKinley likely to carry next November?"

"I must decline to answer that question," said Mr. Grosvenor, with mock seriousness. "I have no desire to pose before the country as an expert mathematician. I have been pretty skilful in my last predictions, and it is not well to tempt one's fate too far. From this time, therefore, I drop out of the speculating business. I can only repeat that we shall elect McKinley."

"You think Republicans generally will be satisfied with the platform adopted?"

"The enlightened sense of the country, speaking through more than 800 delegates in the convention, is a sufficient answer to that question. The great majority of the Republican Party is for sound money and the gold standard."

WANTED DEPEW ON THE TICKET.

Some of His Admirers Proposed to Name Him for Second Place.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Chauncey M. Depew of New-York never will have a better opportunity to contest for a Vice Presidential nomination than was presented to him yesterday. It was a part of the well-founded gossip about the Southern Hotel last night that an earnest effort was made at one stage of yesterday's proceedings to induce Mr. Depew to permit his name to go before the convention for second place.

Mr. Depew, from the moment of his arrival in the hall until an adjournment was reached, nearly ten hours later, was easily one of the most conspicuous of the many distinguished men present. His first appearance on the floor was the signal for a vigorous hand-clapping, both from the spectators in the galleries and the nine hundred and odd delegates. These cordial manifestations of popularity were repeated frequently—so frequently that it was obvious that those present desired to improve every opportunity to indicate in this manner their affection for the famous New-York Republican. This was conspicuously so when, at the close of the day, he arose for the last time to second the motion to make McKinley's nomination unanimous. It was followed by a wave of applause of greater intensity and duration than any which had preceded it.

It was the evidences of Mr. Depew's popularity which led some of his enthusiastic friends in certain of the delegations to request permission to nominate him for the Vice Presidency. While he manifestly was flattered at the sincerity of purpose displayed by these gentlemen, he does not appear to have been influenced at all by the suggestion. Politely, but firmly, he declined any suggestion of his name in connection with the second place, and, while discouraging all efforts in that direction, quietly used his influence with the New-York delegates to support the Eastern candidate, Mr. Hobart of New-Jersey.

ON THE WAY HOME.

The New-Yorkers Coming from St. Louis by Various Routes.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—T. C. Platt left for New-York at 8:30 o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Congressman Odell, State Chairman Hackett, J. Sloat Fassett, and "Lou" Payn.

Chauncey M. Depew took his departure at 12 o'clock over the Big Four route. A number of other New-Yorkers left on the same train. Among them were Congressman Sereno E. Payne and Mr. Lauterbach, the Chairman of the New-York County Committee.

Mr. Lauterbach expressed great satisfaction with the platform, particularly with its gold plank. He and his New-York associates, he said, had not succeeded in doing all that they had hoped to do, but they were gratified at their success in helping to formulate a platform which admitted of no misinterpretation, so far as its money feature was concerned.

"The New-York County organization, of which I am Chairman," said Mr. Lauterbach, "will cheerfully co-operate with the other organizations in the campaign. We shall give McKinley our united support, and he will carry New-York State by a majority of 200,000."

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Thomas C. Platt is traveling to New-York in a special car attached to the Baltimore and Ohio limited express. In his party are Charles W. Hackett, J. Sloat Fassett, and Congressman Odell. Congressman Grosvenor came as far as this city on the same train. He evidently is negotiating a peace between Platt and McKinley, for, before leaving St. Louis, Mr. Platt was invited to visit the Canton candidate.

The special over the Baltimore and Ohio carrying several New-York City and Brooklyn delegates is following Mr. Platt's train and is only half an hour behind it. The passengers on both sections met in the station here this evening and talked over events at St. Louis. Mr. Platt's train will reach New-York about 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, having left St. Louis at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The second section will arrive about half an hour later.

Summer

Begins at 5.29 p. m. Today.

And if you haven't begun to take Hood's Sarsaparilla this year, today is a good time to begin. That nervous trouble, that dull headache, that bad taste, that poor appetite, that little indigestion, that evidence of impure blood, that tired feeling—are all corrected by this wonderful medicine. Its cures are not fictitious or temporary, but are real, complete, and lasting, because they rest upon the solid basis of pure, rich, red blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One true Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared. 25c.

TELEGRAMS GOV. MORTON SENT.

Messages to McKinley, Platt, and Chauncey M. Depew.

ELLERSLIE, RHINECLIFF, N. Y., June 19.—The following telegrams have been sent from Gov. Morton:

The Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

You may recall my remark made in 1879, as we sat side beside in the House of Representatives, that I expected some day to see you President of the United States. Please accept to-day my heartiest congratulations. LEVI P. MORTON.

The Hon. Thomas C. Platt, Southern Hotel, St. Louis:

I congratulate you on your splendid work in behalf of the gold standard, and thank you for your loyal support of New-York's candidate. LEVI P. MORTON.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Southern Hotel, St. Louis:

A thousand thanks for your manful support and good counsel. LEVI P. MORTON.

The Governor no doubt is a disappointed man, but he is taking his defeat philosophically.

ALLISON "DOES THE FAIR THING."

Says the Action of the St. Louis Convention Will Please the Country.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 19.—Senator Allison has made the following statement with reference to the action of the St. Louis Convention:

The result of the convention is satisfactory to the country. The platform is a fair reflex of the will and judgment of the Republican Party and of great numbers not hitherto members of it and is the succinct statement of the purposes of the party.

The financial plank leaves no doubt as to its meaning and purposes. It pledges the party to the existing standard of gold, and until an international agreement is secured it opposes the free coinage of silver by the United States alone. It favors true bimetallism by international agreement between the leading commercial nations, the only way whereby it can be accomplished. It promises the necessary legislative and administrative action to maintain the parity and stability of all our currency, and opposes all devices to debase the currency or the money standard. The platform is equally explicit in respect to the policy of protection and other topics of National interest.

The nomination of Major McKinley for President reflects the aggregated popular will of the Republican Party, and his candidacy will grow in public favor day by day as the election approaches. When inaugurated, as he surely will be, he will safely, wisely, and justly administer our great affairs. He deserves and will have the cordial and hearty support of the country. Iowa will join in that support and give him a large majority of her votes on election day.

The nomination of Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey for Vice President is an eminently fit one. He resides in the midst of a group of States naturally Republican, but in the past not always reliably so. He is a lawyer of distinction, popular in his State as a citizen. He has been for a long time a member of the National Republican Committee. He has a wide acquaintance with the public men of the country and is familiar with National affairs. He will bring to his associates in the Senate safe and prudent counsel and a wise judgment.

Mr. Allison says he realized months ago that McKinley's nomination was inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO INDIFFERENT.

Does Not "Warm Up" over the News from St. Louis—Whole Coast Cold.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The news of the nomination of McKinley for President by the National Republican Convention was received in San Francisco with comparative indifference: There were no cheers from the crowds assembled about the bulletin boards, and, aside from the blowing of some factory whistles, no excitement was noticed. In some of the interior cities open-air mass meetings were held and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

There were no demonstrations in Nevada and Arizona.

In Seattle and other Washington cities the nomination was received coldly, and in Oregon only a limited amount of enthusiasm was evidenced.

The leading journals are lenient in their treatment of the dissenting free-silver advocates, headed by Senator Teller.

The Call (Rep.) says:

The sentiments of the leaders are undoubtedly shared to a large extent by many Republicans, but we doubt if many will follow them in the rash action they have taken in deserting the party of protection in the crisis of its decisive battle with the advocates of free trade.

Though a stanch advocate of the remonetization of silver, The Call appeals to all silver Republicans to stand by McKinley and protection.

The Chronicle (Rep.) asserts that McKinley always has been friendly to silver and that the friends of the white metal may be assured of kindly treatment at his hands. It considers the tariff question the dominant issue of the campaign.

The Examiner (Dem.) regards McKinley as "merely a standard bearer, not a great General," and "a plastic instrument, which the party has found convenient and willing to serve as the physical representative of its principles." It shares with Senator Dubois the belief that the election of the next President will be thrown into the House, and that McKinley, as the gold-standard candidate, will meet with defeat.

Cabinet Making Begun.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The politicians have been constructing McKinley's Cabinet. On one slate Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy is put down for Secretary of State, Senator Sherman for the head of the Treasury Department, Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee for Postmaster General, and Mitchell of Oregon for Attorney General. Of course this Cabinet talk is quite inconsequential, but it serves to help time pass quickly.

TELLER FOR PRESIDENT

MAIN REASON FOR THE SILVER BOLT FROM THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

An Address to the Public Issued by Advocates of the Free Coinage Idea—An Argument to be Followed by an Attempt to Influence the Convention at Chicago—Senators Are Among the Signers of the Document.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—At a meeting this morning of the silver men who bolted the Republican Convention an address to the American people was agreed to and issued, and it was ordered that until a form of organization should be perfected all general matters relating to this movement, so far as the seceding delegates were concerned, should be under the direction of Senator F. T. Dubois of Idaho. This was done by the unanimous vote of the men signing the address. Senator Dubois will remain in the East for some time and will doubtless be at the Chicago Convention. The others, including Senator Cannon of Utah, will start at once for the West.

While the address contains much in the nature of a silver-coinage argument, the concluding paragraphs show the determination of the bolting delegates to bring about the nomination, if possible, of Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado as the candidate for the Presidency on a platform having for its cardinal principle the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The address in full is as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: Obeying the call of duty, and justified by the comcitizenship of this Republic, we address this communication to the people and the forthcoming conventions of the United States. In doing so we claim no authority or right other than that which belongs to every man to express personal conviction, but we respectfully solicit the co-operation of all who believe that the time has come for a return to the simpler and more direct method of naming men for National service than has obtained in recent years. Political party organization is necessary, because without it the individual voter is dumb; but the party is only the means, not the end; it is the voice, and not the sense. As the world advances in this wonderful epoch of intellectual development and physical improvement, there is a constant requirement for better things. The individual feels that requirement and heeds it, or he fails in life's endeavor.

Parties must also obey the same law. It follows, therefore, that the moment a party shall choose to stand still or retrogress it is no longer efficient to achieve the end to which the people are necessarily destined. There is no sanctity in mere party name, and the mark of decay is set on individual strength in a nation where the absolute rule of political organization coerces men from the truth for the sake of expediency, and establishes insincere submission to partisan rule for the sake of power.

Recognizing the value and the splendid achievements of political parties in this country as elsewhere, we are yet constrained to believe that for more than twenty years no one of them has been entirely sufficient for the needs of the people. The great trend to better things, resting in the heart and purpose of all men, has been stayed during the latter part of this generation by the failure of parties to express in their achievements the highest hope and aspiration of the mass of the people who constitute the parties. And there has been growing in this country—swelling with each recurrence of National elections—a great mass of independent thinkers and voters, which, failing within itself to control, has gravitated between the two great parties since 1872.

Excepting possibly in the election of 1876, the pendulum has swung from side to side with each four years. In 1872 the Republican Party elected the President; in 1876 the Democracy claimed the election; in 1880 the Republican Party triumphed; in 1884 the Democrats elected; in 1888 the Republicans elected; in 1892 the Democrats elected; in 1896 (until within a few weeks) it has been conceded that the Republicans would elect.

What has been the cause of this mighty oscillation of a mass which this year has probably obtained controlling proportions? Every man can answer to himself. If he has been an observer, if he has had interests that were affected, if he has felt a hope to see greater justice done and has seen that hope blasted, he knows that the general dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that parties made were broken to the people by party performance; he knows that so soon as the election was over and successful candidates were installed they became the servitors of the party and the advocates of a narrow and non-progressive policy within which there alone seemed to be an assurance of selfish safety and partisan approval. During all this period we have lacked a great constructive administration. No new social truth has been put forward in an effective way. While in all the departments of physical life there have been developments and achievements of ease and comfort to the favored of mankind, in the still greater and more important domain of social reform we have stood still or retrogressed.

We do not arrogate to ourselves one iota more of intelligence, patriotism, or courage than is possessed by any of our fellow-citizens. But we feel that the time has come for the performance of a duty to the country; and for our part, though we stand alone, we will make an endeavor in the direction of that duty. Parties may outlive their usefulness; the truth never becomes obsolete. A free convention of freemen has the right to affirm the truths of past knowledge and present requirements, and if the enforcement of these truths shall make necessary a departure from party organization, the people have this right, and will exercise it until old parties shall return to the truth or new parties shall be created to effect it into law.

If the voices which have sounded to us from every State in the Union during the past year be the real feeling, this year is the appointed time for the people to assert themselves through such mediums as may give best promise of the achievement of justice. But, whether we are mistaken or have not mistaken our own people, withdrawing from the Republican Convention, feeling that it is better to be right and with the minority in apparent defeat than to be wrong with the majority in apparent triumph, we hold that the present situation and social evolution in this country monetary reform stands as the first requisite. No policy, however promising of good results, can take its place.

Continuation during the next four years upon the present financial will bring down on the American people that cloud of impending evil to avert which should be the first thought of statesmen and the first prayer of patriots.

Our very institutions are at stake. To-day, with the rapidly increasing population, and widely swelling demands, the basis of our money is relatively contracting, and the people are passing into a servitude all the more dangerous because it is not physically apparent. The Nation itself, as to other nations, is leading with the sturdy courage which could make it defiant in the face of injustice and internal wrong. From the farmer and the tradesman to the Government there is apparent the shrinking from giving offense lest the vengeance of some offended financial power should descend. The business man upholds some portion of his judgment and his will, and the Nation submits some portion of its international right, lest some mighty foreign creditor shall make destructive demands.

Where will all this end if the people shall decline to assert themselves? Where will it end if the older parties, in the determination to maintain themselves in power for power's sake alone, shall refuse to recognize the right and hope of humanity?

The country cannot much longer exist free and independent against all the rest of the world, nor can its people much longer be free in the noblest sense of the term, if the United States, a debtor Nation, shall follow a policy dictated by creditor nations.

We produce all of the necessaries of life. Other nations consume our products. In the race for existence it is a constant struggle between producer and consumer. Our present system of money deliberately submits to the desire and the profit of creditor nations, leaving us, in the mass and as individuals, a prey to the money gathering and the deadly cheapening of the Old World. As the debt to creditors abroad increases on the masses of the Nation, the price of human production on the farm and in the workshop is decreased with appalling rapidity, exacting more and more toll from our citizens to meet the given demand and holding over their heads a threat of the day when confiscation to meet their obligations will leave them bare and defenseless. The only remedy is to stop falling prices—the deadliest curse of national life. Prices will never cease falling under the single gold standard.

The free restoration of bimetallism by the country will double the basis of our money system. In time it will double the stock of primary money of the world, will stop falling prices, and steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits in the world. Bimetallism will help to bring about the great hope of every social reformer, every believer in the advancement of the race who realize that the instability of prices has been the deadly foe of our toilers and the servant of the foreign interest gatherer.

Bimetallism will help to bring the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will produce a certain financial result. Who among the great masses of our people in the United States but feels that his lot would be made better, his aspiration take new wings, if he could know in the performance of his labor what would be the price of his product? Is not this purpose worth the attention of the people as individuals and the attention of political conventions yet to be held in the year 1896? Is not this so great an end that all who believe in the possibility of attaining it by the means proposed can yield something of their partisanship, both in conventions and at the polls?

It is in the hope that the masses and the remaining conventions will have the courage and the generosity to unite for this purpose that we have dared to offer our views to the people of the United States; and because in the past there has lacked a rallying point for the masses who hold as we do to this belief, we venture an act, trusting it will be received in the same spirit of conciliation, concession, and hope in which we put it forth.

We have endeavored, in a plain way, to set the matter before the eyes of our fellow-citizens. We invoke the union of all men and all parties who believe that the time has come for the triumph of justice. It is an hour when the people may speak for themselves as individuals and through conventions yet to be held. It is the right of every citizen to indicate his preference. With this in view we offer to the forthcoming conentions and to the people the name of a man for the Presidency of the United States whose life, in public and in private, represents those distinguished virtues which adorned the days and the deeds of the earlier time of this Republic, a return to which virtues is requisite for the prosperity and contentment of the people and the perpetuity and commanding example of free institutions.

That name is Henry M. Teller—a man of the people and for the people. He is of no section. His experience and service, his devotion to the common justice and the common cause of his fellow-citizens, have been as wide as the country. We believe that the people of the United States have in their hearts the knowledge that he has their interests in his purpose through all the work of an exalted life.

It is not merely as the exponent of monetary reform that we present this man to the people. It is true that he has waged a mighty war for the restoration of the money of the Constitution, and his name has been identified as that of no other living man with this great cause. But had his services been less demanded and less noticed in this direction, the people would still have recognized in him for other labors a statesman of the purest type. His only poverty has been that of purse; in all things else—in the generosities of man to man, in kindliness of deeds for his fellows, and in the study and the doing of a mighty career—he has been one of the most opulent American citizens of any age.

In submitting this name to the people, we remind them that just a generation ago from the heart of the boundless West, and touched by the finger of God, there arose an emancipator who was powerful in the work of human deliverance. By his wisdom and courage, providentially directed, millions were set free, and the Nation kept in its holy union. If others shall see this opportunity as we see it, if our fellow-citizens shall see this duty as we see it, that sublime history may be repeated and another man, clothed in the majesty of devotion to the race, will be lifted to power, where, by his wisdom and courage, providentially directed, more millions may be made free from bonds as galling as those of actual slavery, and the Nation may be preserved in the unity of its mission to the world.

The address is signed by Fred T. Dubois, Idaho; R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota; Frank J. Cannon, Utah; Charles S. Hartman, Montana; Clarence E. Allen, Utah; Ben E. Rich, Idaho; R. C. Cleveland, Nevada; Willis Sweet, Idaho; A. B. Campbell, Idaho; Archie M. Stevenson, Colorado; Enoch Strother, Nevada; James M. Downing, Colorado; Charles H. Brickenstein, Colorado; Thomas Kearns, Utah; C. J. Hart, Colorado; Lyttleton Price, Colorado; Jacob J. Elliot, Colorado; O. J. Salisbury, Utah; J. B. Overton, Nevada; Frank C. Coddy, Colorado; John F. Vivian, Colorado; J. W. Rockefeller, Colorado; Robert M. Bonynge, Colorado; John M. Williams, Colorado.

Some of these men were delegates and alternates in the Republican Convention and some were members of the Republican National Committee.

Senator Lee Mantle of Montana conceived it to be his duty not to withdraw from the convention, but to remain in his seat and refuse to participate in the deliberations after the adoption of the gold standard. He distinctly repudiates the gold standard and has made public the following statement:

Although not having actually withdrawn from the late Republican Convention, I am nevertheless firmly of the opinion that in the adoption of the single gold standard the Republican Party has abandoned one of its cardinal principles of faith, and I cannot support it in that position.

I believe that Henry M. Teller represents in the fullest and highest sense the true principles and purposes of the Republican Party as advocated by Lincoln, Grant, and Blaine. I fully indorse the suggestion of his candidacy for President, and do not hesitate to say that if nominated I shall give him my hearty support. And I urge upon all who believe in the principles for which he stands to do the same.

I take this position in my individual capacity and not as a delegate representing the State of Montana.

Mr. Mantle evidently is trying to ride two horses. It is probable that within a few days he will have to let one of the horses go. It is believed here that he will stick to his party.

TELLER TO TAKE A REST.

He Is Going to Fulton, Ill., the Residence of His Mother.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Senator Teller of Colorado feels the need of a rest, and will leave to-morrow for Fulton, Ill., where his aged mother is residing. There he will spend a week or more. He will make the trip by water to avoid the fatigue of railway travel.

It is his intention to participate actively in the campaign after the Chicago Convention shall have made its nominations and the issues between the two parties shall be joined. It is doubtful if he will come East. He believes the great Middle West offers a "promising field for missionary work," and it is in that region he will be most employed.

His withdrawal from the Republican Party, with which he had been identified for more than a third of a century, was, he says, a most serious step. He realizes fully the responsibility, and yet he does not see how he could have acted differently, holding financial views so diametrically opposed to those which the party has adopted.

The sundering of these political ties was not, however, without its compensations. Its compensations were found in the flattering personal tributes which were paid to him by his former Republican associates at the meeting Wednesday of the Committee on Resolutions. Especially gratifying were the remarks of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

"While my relations with Lodge," said Mr. Teller this morning, "have always been pleasant, they have not been intimate. When I finished my speech in the committee room announcing my intended withdrawal from the convention, Mr. Lodge rose to reply. I anticipated a severe criticism from him and others present.

"To my surprise, Lodge spoke with great feeling, and in a manner so friendly to myself that I was greatly affected by it. You know how well Lodge can talk? Well, I never heard him talk more eloquently, for no one possesses the faculty of saying pleasant things better than he. There were others who followed in a similar strain, and I can't begin to express how deeply I was touched by all that he said."

SOUND MONEY IS PROTECTION

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Address

The New-York Times

MONTANA CONDEMNS HARTMAN.

Republicans Believe He Did Wrong in Bolting at St. Louis.

HELENA, Mon., June 19.—Few leading Republicans indorse Hartman's action in bolting the convention. Not one of more than 1,000 interviewed favors leaving the party, even if the Democrats should nominate Teller. This is what some of the leading Republicans say:

Ex-Gov. B. Platt Carpenter—It's only a question of whether a man's a Republican or not. I'm a Republican, and have been for a great many years.

E. D. Weed, United States District Attorney—Wait until the other fellows get through and I'll tell you right off whether I'll support McKinley or not. McKinley is a better silver man than Gov. Boies, and I will prove it.

A. J. Campbell—I shall support the State Convention this Fall. Why do I wait until then? Because the convention may either instruct its Electors to vote for some one other than McKinley, while it may nominate a straight-out set of Electors, which would mean McKinley. In either case I should vote to indorse the action of the convention by voting for its Electoral nominees.

These expressions voice the general sentiment of the Republicans of Montana.

Bolt Not Indorsed in Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., June 19.—The general opinion among Republicans in this city is that nothing is to be gained by the bolting of the silver men of the convention. Many prominent men even go so far as to say that silver is not the leading question of Nevada. Ex-Secretary of State Grey asserts that Nevada would not be benefited by free silver, as Nevada now produces twice as much gold as silver and three times as much as would a silver. Chief Justice Bigelow is of the same opinion, and the leading politicians seem to agree with him and Grey.

Displeased with Pettigrew.

PIERRE, S. D., June 19.—Conservative opinion among State officials in this city is that the bolt of Senator Pettigrew will not affect severely the vote of this State next November. It is not believed that Pettigrew will carry much strength with him in this State, which is safely Republican.

Many are radical in criticism of the Senator's action and will demand his resignation as United States Senator, as he has renounced the party which elected him.

Says Iowa Is for Sound Money.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—Representative Cousins of Iowa says McKinley will carry the Hawkeye State. "Integrity and industry," said Mr. Cousins this morning, "always win in Iowa. They represent morality and prosperity, and those are always determining factors with our people. Our sound-money platform will bring back to the party that large and influential German element which left us on account of the party's position on prohibition."

"You think you can win against Boies standing on a free-silver platform and supported by the Democrats and Populists?"

"There is no doubt whatever of Iowa's Electoral vote. Iowa will give a good account of herself in November, and her Electoral vote will be cast for McKinley."

THE SIDE IS STILL UNPAINTED.

Ridiculous Result of a Quarrel Between Neighbors in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—The most friendly terms do not exist between Michael Clark and Charles Knapp, although they live next door to each other, Clark living at 18 Clover Street and Knapp at No. 11. Between the two houses is an alleyway about two feet wide, which leads to the rear entrance of Knapp's house.

Mr. Clark decided a short time ago that his house would look better if it were repainted, and, after selecting a particular shade of yellow paint and engaging two painters, started the work. The house was all painted in time, excepting the side next to the Knapp residence. Knapp refused to allow the painters in the alleyway, and declared that if the scaffold was swung over it he would cut the ropes. The painters pleaded, but in vain; Clark's financial remuneration was declined; the police refused to interfere unless a breach of the peace was caused, and one side of the house remains unpainted, excepting about two feet on either end, which the painters painted by reaching around the corner, while the scaffold was hung on the front and rear of the house.

The front elevation of the house now presents a beautiful appearance, but what will be done with the unpainted side remains to be seen.

New-Jersey G. A. R. Election.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 19.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic posts of this State closed to-day. Col. E. C. Stahl of Post No. 23 of Trenton was elected Department Commander. The other candidates were Joseph M. Smith of Post No. 88 of Newark, and D. W. Chandler of Post No. 75 of Somerville. George E. Martin of Post No. 5 of Camden was elected Vice Commander, and Samuel G. Hayler of Post No. 58 of Bloomfield was elected Junior Department Vice Commander. The Ladies' Relief Corps met to-day. The officers elected were: President—Mary M. Morse of Jersey City; Senior Vice President—Mrs. Paran of Flemington; Junior Vice President—Mrs. Wolf of Union Hill; Chaplain—Caroline Gabriel of Rahway; Treasurer—Eliza McVay of Plainfield. At the Grand Army of the Republic meeting this morning resolutions of sympathy with the Cubans in their fight were adopted.

TO HURRAH FOR M'KINLEY

GOV. MORTON WILL NOT PRESIDE AT THE MEETING ON TUESDAY.

Says He Will Appear in the Campaign Later, but Has Engagements for the Present—Mr. Hobart Also Will Probably Not Be Heard—Messrs. Platt and Depew to Make Speeches—Plan to Welcome the Delegates from St. Louis.

George R. Bidwell called on Gov. Morton at Ellerslie two days ago, and invited him to preside over the McKinley ratification meeting that is to be held in Carnegie Music Hall Tuesday evening.

The Governor asked to be excused. He said that he would be pleased to appear at campaign meetings later, but preferred not to do so now, owing to social engagements. Edward Lauterbach will be Chairman of the meeting, and will make the first speech.

The sub-committee that is making arrangements for the ratification, consisting of Amasa Thornton, Ferdinand Eidman, George R. Bidwell, Dr. C. A. Becker, Archibald S. Van Orden, and James P. Degnan, met at the Republican County Headquarters, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon to complete arrangements.

It is not certain that Senator H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts will speak. The only acceptances so far have been from Chauncey M. Depew, T. C. Platt, and Representative Frank Black of Troy. Garret A. Hobart has been invited to speak, but he will probably not be heard, as it is considered a doubtful policy for a candidate to put himself on record so early in the campaign.

Louis S. Grener, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Republican County Committee, appointed to welcome the delegates on their return from St. Louis, received the following telegram yesterday:

Mr. Platt and myself leave St. Louis for New-York to-day on different trains—Mr. Platt at 8 A. M., on the Baltimore and Ohio, and I at 2:15 P. M., by the New-York Central. I think it best that no reception shall be held until the ratification meeting on Tuesday night. LAUTERBACH.

The Reception Committee then sent out a circular that read as follows:

We, the committee of the Republican organized club that will receive and welcome the New-York delegation from St. Louis on its arrival, have postponed the reception until next Tuesday night at Carnegie Music Hall.

Mr. Bidwell, in talking of Mr. McKinley's nomination, said yesterday that one pleasant feature of it would be that, as the Presidential campaign was to be run by practical men, the regular Republican organization of this State would have the most agreeable relations with Mark Hanna and his committee.

"It is not a possible thing for two Republican campaigns to be conducted in this State," he said, "with advantage to the party. The only organization that is in coherent force in every Assembly district in the State is the regular Republican organization. Neither Mr. Platt nor any one else can turn that organization over. Thirty men out of the thirty-five leaders of the districts decide the questions that concern the Republican Party in this city."

REPUBLICAN CLUB PLEASED.

John S. Wise Will Give No Credit to Mr. Platt for Gold Plank.

A meeting of the Republican Club was held last night at 450 Fifth Avenue, and incidentally there was an informal ratification of the ticket nominated at St. Louis. There were only thirty members present. John Proctor Clark presided. He made a short address on opening the meeting.

"This organization," he said, "has always been noted for its obedience to the mandates of the party. We would have met in ratification, no matter who had been nominated at St. Louis, including the distinguished Governor of the State, Levi P. Morton. We would have ratified with equal zeal the nomination of Thomas B. Reed, but we especially rejoice, and we propose to heartily ratify, the choice of the people that has been made at St. Louis. The one man who best represents the principles of the Republican Party is William McKinley of Ohio.

"We go into this campaign shoulder to shoulder for protection and sound money, for McKinley and Hobart."

A. H. Steele suggested a committee to draft a set of resolutions, and he, John Sabine Smith, and James W. Hawes were appointed to draft them. The resolutions indorsing the Republican candidates were duly presented and adopted.

Lucius E. Chittenden said he was proud to belong to a party that had adopted such a platform as at St. Louis. "It is another Declaration of Independence," he said, "and I am proud of it."

James H. Lehmayer of the Twenty-first District, said he wanted to indorse all that Mr. Chittenden had said, and that the ticket would get the largest majority ever given to candidates for President and Vice President.

James P. Foster, President of the Republican League, said the party had again shown its courage, as it did in 1858, when it came out against slavery. "Now it has come out squarely and courageously for sound money," said Mr. Foster, "and this, with its protection policy, will sweep the country as it has never been swept before."

John S. Wise, who had just come from St. Louis, was called on. He said that Mr. Platt sat "in the third story of the Planters' Hotel while the fights were being made," and he declared that Platt had nothing to do with the platform. He also said that Platt, to his belief, never saw the gold plank which had been drafted by Mr. Kohlsaat, submitted to McKinley, and passed by Lodge and Foraker.

MARK HANNA FOR REAL PRESIDENT.

What ex-Gov. Campbell Says of McKinley and the Outlook.

"McKinley is a courteous, kindly, sincere gentleman," said ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio at the Metropole last night.

"But McKinley is not making this race.

"The man who is running for President is Hanna. McKinley will grow less in size as the campaign advances, and Hanna will expand.

"Mark Hanna with his labor record, Mark Hanna with the calculating, scheming mind, will be the real President, without the responsibilities of the great position."

Brokers Show No Enthusiasm.

The alert and energetic brokers who buy and sell securities on the floor of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday demonstrated their capability to generate a "frost." Ordinarily the majority of them live in an atmosphere of enthusiasm which in political campaign times frequently attains something like 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Deacon S. V. White is at all times a Republican, and he has accepted Mr. McKinley as a candidate without a murmur. He procured a large lithograph portrait of the Republican nominee yesterday and displayed it just inside of one of the New Street doors of the Exchange. The sight of it caused a hush in the tumult on the floor for a few seconds, and that was all. The enthusiastic Deacon carried the picture to another part of the board room and there was another hush. The portrait of McKinley then quietly disappeared.

Mr. Roosevelt on the Nomination.

Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Board, was asked yesterday to give his views regarding McKinley's nomination. He said: "While Mr. McKinley was not my choice for the nomination, yet I and all other good Republicans will give him our heartiest support. He is an upright and honorable man, of high character and great ability, nominated on the best platform either party has put out for years, and I believe that the overwhelming mass of good citizens will rally to him. As I said, some of us had other preferences in the matter of the nominee. Nevertheless, I think we can all join in satisfaction at the outcome at St. Louis, and can do our best to help elect the ticket."

Prediction of E. O. Hopkins.

E. O. Hopkins of Evansville, Ind., an alternate at large for Richard W. Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, to the St. Louis Convention, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

"C. W. Fairbanks will be the next United States Senator from Indiana," said Mr. Hopkins. "He will control the Republican patronage in the event of Mr. McKinley's success."

On a hot day there's nothing like a cold drink of HIRES Rootbeer to make you forget it's Summer. Easy to make.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gall

COLLEGE MEN ROW FAST

PENNSYLVANIA AND HARVARD CREWS MAKE GOOD TIME.

The Quakers Row the Four-Mile Course in 19:30, and Harvard's Crew Is Only Five Seconds Slower—Courtney Pleased with the Course, and Praises the Pennsylvania Crew—Columbia Men Doing Well, and May Be Winners.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew rowed over the entire course, four miles, this afternoon, in 19:35, and the freshmen rowed the two miles in 9:14.

The college crews are having great good fortune in fine water for practice, but to-day the sun has been so hot that they have not been able to take full advantage of the glassy surface of the river. The sun beat down unmercifully on the heads of the oarsmen. All the coaches shortened their morning practice. It was the hottest day that the crews have had since they commenced rowing on the Hudson. The mercury was 93° in the shade on shore.

The Cornell crews went out first this morning, as Courtney appreciated the weakening influence of the heat, and wanted his men to escape it as much as possible. The three Cornell crews rowed up to the second mile, when they turned and rowed back to the boathouse. Courtney is raising the stroke of the 'Varsity crew, as promised. He says he has always been opposed to river rowing, because of his own disastrous experiences with the swells from steamboats, but, speaking of the Poughkeepsie course, he added: "This is a magnificent stretch of water, and, with the attendance of revenue cutters to enforce police regulations, I anticipate that the coming race will be an immense success."

Courtney considers the Pennsylvania crews to be in remarkably good form for green men, and that they row very well. He gives Ellis Ward a great deal of credit for taking a lot of freshmen and making such crews out of them.

The Quaker 'Varsity eight went out for practice at noon. The men took a six-mile pull up to the starting line and return. The freshmen did not go out at all this morning.

Everybody is laughing at the cute trick played by Coach Ward yesterday on the hitherto ardent look-outs of the Harvard and Columbia contingents. Ward very cleverly caught them napping, and, while they were quietly sitting in the shade of the icehouse which indicates the one-mile mark, very innocently rowed the Quakers in a few long stretches up to the start of the four-mile course, and in full view of the other crews, which were all practicing on the river, sent his 'Varsity crew over the full four-mile course. The Columbia and Harvard subs held a little conference and decided that, considering the very hot weather, Ward only intended to row his crew a short stretch, and consequently decided to remain in the shade and see them pass, but, much to their chagrin, the "Pennsys" kept right on going, and the subs of the crimson and the blue and white returned to their quarters without catching their time. However, watches held by a couple of boating experts averaged 19 minutes and 30 seconds, which is considered very fast time indeed.

The Quaker 'Varsity crew covered the course the other day in 19:40, which seems to indicate about what Pennsylvania can do under fast conditions, both wind and tide being favorable. The Quaker crews are a very hard-working lot of men and seem determined to win, but the present indications show that they have as yet a lot to accomplish before the glory of victory in this great intercollegiate race will be theirs. Their form, according to rowing experts, is indifferent; the men do not get a good hold on the water on the catch and rush down on their slides, thus stopping their boat between strokes. To win, they must make extraordinary efforts between now and the day of the race.

The Pennsylvania freshman crew also shows poor form and should be contented to secure third place in the freshman race.

Cornell has greatly changed its form of rowing since last year. Coach Courtney disclaims any connection with the exhibition given last year under the leadership of Coach White, and says, furthermore, that he never saw that crew row and admits that he does not believe in that style of rowing and that it is not his. Those ideas, he says, are strictly Mr. White's.

Mr. Courtney, much to the delight of the college oarsmen gathered here from all over the country, has dropped the Cornell stroke from forty-three to the minute, which they were rowing last year, to about thirty-three, and many a college oarsman who formerly severely criticised Mr. Courtney's methods will now be his friend.

The Cornell crews have a style of rowing which could almost be said to be that of the single sculler applied to an eight-oared boat—it seems almost like a professional sculler's stroke. At present the Cornell crews keep their boat very well on its bottom, but as yet have not shown much speed. They do not emphasize the first part of the recover, the slow slide, and the catch, sufficiently, which may almost be said to be the three essentials of speed in a shell. The Cornell freshmen are a likely lot, and ought to give a good account of themselves in the race, unless their coach rows all the life out of them before the race.

A rowing expert—Anson McCook Beard, Yale, '95—says of Columbia that the crews this year show a great lack of good, systematic coaching. If the Columbia 'Varsity lose the race this year they can feel well satisfied with the showing they have made under the most unfavorable circumstances. They have had hard luck from the very start in losing good men, and, above all, in being compelled to get along without the assistance of their former coach, Mr. Peet, who is one of the best in the business, and who showed what he could do with a crew last year. If Columbia only had Coach Peet it seems as if victory would certainly rest with them; they are not quite as fast as they were last year at this time, but are improving rapidly, and if they keep up to their work for the next few days they have a good chance to win yet. Seven men in this year's boat tasted victory last year and are determined to do it again if possible. They are at present rowing faster than either Cornell or Pennsylvania in practice, and seem to improve steadily.

Mr. Beard is a brother of Will M. Beard, who is one of the Yale eight at Henley. He says further, speaking of Columbia, that Mr. Richards has done a great deal for the crews since his arrival here, and it seems would surely have led the crew to victory if he had only had more time in which to prepare them. At present they rush down on their slides too fast and stop the boat; they are the best-looking crew on the river, and row altogether in the best form, but not with the most speed. They at present seem assured of second place at least, and if they can master a few of the fine points of the stroke in the next few days, viz., the slow recover, thus enabling them to get the advantage of the power they have applied, and the quick catch, it seems that their chances are good, but not nearly so rosy as they were last year. Last year they simply had a "walk-over," but this year they have a good deal to accomplish before they can head the Harvard 'Varsity.

The Columbia freshman crew, says Mr. Beard, do not row in good form, but are quite speedy for youngsters, and, as is usual with Columbia crews, have sand and grit to give away. The Columbia freshmen have often gone to New-London with the poorest crew and won by sheer grit; the way a Columbia freshman crew fight when a crew try to pass them is a rare sight, and if any crew except the Harvard freshmen pass them in the coming race it will much surprise their admirers.

Mr. Beard thinks that Harvard, without doubt, has the best 'Varsity and best freshman crew they have turned out in years, and if either one of the Harvard crews is beaten this year, it will simply be the old story of Harvard losing their sand. The freshman crew is certainly a beauty, and much credit is due the two coachers. If anything, they show better form than the 'Varsity, but, of course, are not so speedy. They are far and away ahead of the other freshman crews on the river, and ought to win handily. They have been rowing in practice thirty-four strokes to the minute. This certainly will assure the Harvard freshmen of victory if they row the same in the race.

The Harvard 'Varsity have also been rowing about thirty-four—a little under if anything—and have been clearing about six or seven feet. This is certainly faster than the other crews have been rowing thus far, and unless they have a severe relapse, should win. Harvard has considerably changed her style of rowing, the stroke used being a combination of English and American ideas. The catch is strictly modified after that of the English crews, while the recover and blade work seem to be an attempt to acquire the Yale stroke.

Mr. Beard concedes that Harvard has made great strides in rowing this season, the credit being due to Mr. Mumford, their coach, and to the fact that Harvard men have at last awakened to the fact that old fossils are poor people to conduct college athletics.

YALE MEN IMPROVING.

English Oarsmen Regard Them as Their Most Formidable Opponents.

LONDON, June 19.—The Yale crew were out in their boat at Henley at 10:45 o'clock this morning, and practiced for an hour and a quarter under the coaching of "Bob" Cook, who rode a bicycle along the banks of the Thames. Mr. Cook says that the practice of the crew was not so successful this morning as it was yesterday, their work being less steady on account of their low stroke of twenty-four and twenty-six per minute, the crew being at their worst in the matters of the length of stroke and the feather on recovery.

The men are in good spirits and greatly pleased with their food and accommodations generally. Englishmen think that the Yale men are improving every day in the length of their stroke. The weather at Henley continues to be fine.

The Yale crew was again out on the Thames at Henley this afternoon. They got into their boat at 5:30 P. M. and rowed for an hour, coached by "Bob" Cook, who was on horseback on the towing path. The men went over the full course, and later, after going up the river, tried the English stroke of twenty-four to the minute. Both Mr. Cook and Capt. Treadway say that the boat in which they worked is unsteady, but that it is quite satisfactory for practice. The crew had decidedly more body swing to-day than they have shown at any time since they began practice.

Dr. McDowell of Chicago, who is entered in the race for the Diamond Sculls, was out for practice on the Thames for the first time this afternoon, rowing over the full course. He made a poor impression.

The Yale men, as compared with the English oarsmen with whom they are to compete, seem very large. The Yale flag was hoisted over the Yale headquarters to-day for the first time. The crew celebrated the occasion in the usual manner. When the crew rowed over the course this afternoon there was a heavy head wind.

The Englishmen look upon Yale as the most formidable of their opponents. The Yales have made their stroke longer, with a good body swing. They seem to be copying the English reach, and on the catch do not go so far back.

Off to Try for More Honors.

NEW-HAVEN, June 19.—The University of Wisconsin eight left this city this morning in high spirits. Their two special cars were attached to the regular 9:35 express for New-York. All the party were jubilant at yesterday's walk-over in the Yale freshman race. The Wisconsiners go at once from here to Lake Minnetonka, Minn., where they will meet the Minnesota Boat Club in their annual race on July 4.

The Yale freshmen left town quietly last night.

MR. INGERSOLL AND ARDSLEY CLUB.

Some Members Object to the Agnostic Being Admitted to Membership.

There is a lively disagreement among leading members of the Ardsley Casino Club, which has grounds near Irvington, N. Y., concerning Robert G. Ingersoll.

Some of the members of the club recently proposed the well-known agnostic for membership in the club, but they were quickly notified that he would be opposed. So his name was withdrawn. But some members of the club say they will bring Mr. Ingersoll's name forward again, and that he will yet have the satisfaction of roaming about the beautiful Ardsley Park as one of its owners.

When the club was organized a year ago Mr. Ingersoll was invited by A. C. Barber, Vice President of the club, to subscribe to the stock. He did so to the amount of $1,000. Later he sent to the club his check for $500, and it was returned to him with the statement that his name had been proposed for membership in that there was no seconder. Mr. Ingersoll's son-in-law, Watson H. Brown, was elected a member of the club a few weeks ago.

Much ignorance as to the Ingersoll matter seemed to prevail among the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Ardsley Casino yesterday.

"I do not know anything about it," said Gen. Samuel Thomas of 80 Broadway. "I have just been reading what the papers say, and I cannot make head or tail of the dispute."

Vice President Barber's messenger had the same answer for all inquirers. "Mr. Barber has nothing to say for publication in regard to the Ingersoll incident," he said. "He has been misquoted. He never said that Mr. Ingersoll was opposed on account of his views on religion. Mr. Judson, the club's Secretary, may have something to say."

Cyrus Field Judson, Secretary of the club, and F. L. Eldridge, its Treasurer, were seen in the office of the latter at 66 Broadway.

"There is no truth in the statement that Col. Ingersoll was blackballed," said Mr. Eldridge. "That is all I have to say. I won't tell who the objector was. No, I won't deny that it was the clerical member of the Executive Committee."

The only clergyman on the Executive Committee of the club is the Rev. Roderick Terry of 109 Madison Avenue.

"I do not know much about this matter," said Senator Calvin S. Brice. "However, I am in favor of Col. Ingersoll every time. If anybody used my name in proposing him, they were welcome to do so."

STARTLED THE WALDORF GUESTS.

An Infuriated Italian Flashed a Stiletto at His Tormentors.

Guests of the Hotel Waldorf were startled by cries of murder shortly before 8 o'clock last night. No murder was done, but those who rushed to the windows saw an Italian flashing menacingly a long stiletto over the head of another man, who was desperately struggling to release himself from the Italian's grasp.

A crowd was gathering when Policeman Hawley rushed up. He knocked the blade from the Italian's hand with his club, and took both men to the Thirteenth Street Station House. They gave their names as Berthol Chevilli, twenty-three years old, of 338 West Fifty-third Street, and Thomas Nolan, twenty-two years old, of 137 East Twenty-ninth Street.

The latter, with two other roughs, had set upon the Italian, to have some sport with him, at Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. After they had battered his straw hat over his ears and torn off the rim, he turned on them, and a chase ensued up Lexington Avenue and through Thirty-first Street. A crowd joined in, and the policeman had his attention attracted in time to prevent the infuriated Italian from wreaking vengeance.

The Italian was locked up on Nolan's complaint. The latter promised to appear against him and was permitted to depart.

REVENUE CUTTERS WHITE, NOW.

Changes in the Painting That Gives Them an Odd Appearance.

Persons who have become accustomed to seeing the harbor revenue cutters, with their distinctive black hulls, white deck houses, and black stacks, will hardly know them in the new garb recently ordered by the Treasury Department.

The Chandler, which lies up in the Government strip at the Battery, was barely recognized by the Hamburg-American Liner Fürst Bismarck, when the cable ran alongside the big steamship at Quarantine yesterday, to put aboard the boarding officer and Surveyor's staff. She has now a white hull, with black strakes, white cabin, and yellow stack.

The white, so becoming in a yacht or man-of-war, does not look pretty to the critical eyes of longshoremen on a boat built after the lines of a tug, while the black strakes, or guards, with the numerous hanging fenders painted white, still further detract from appearances.

The cutters Manhattan and Hudson will undergo a similar change in their paint dress, and the officers will appear in white duck, similar to the uniform worn in Summer by officers of the navy.

Sentenced to Twelve Years.

WOODBURY, N. J., June 19.—George Bober, a negro who for some time has been grossly insulting and terrorizing women by heinous crimes in this section, was to-day sentenced to twelve years in State prison with hard labor. Judge Clymer scathingly arraigned him in passing sentence.

Col. and Mrs. Waring's Outing.

Col. and Mrs. G. E. Waring, Jr., will sail for Europe July 4, to be absent about two months. They will make a bicycle tour through Germany, France, and Switzerland.

SEEK HIS INDICTMENT

AFFIDAVITS FILED AGAINST THE REV. DR. T. P. HUGHES.

The Charges of Assault Made by Mary Slavek to be Laid Before the Grand Jury—Accusations of Collusion Against Thomas Capek and the Rev. Vincent Pisek—The Girl's Lawyers State Her Case—The Clergyman's Friends' Faith.

Steps were taken yesterday to procure the indictment of the Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on charges that have been made by Mary Slavek, the young Normal College pupil who accuses him of assault.

The parents of the girl, who is fifteen years old, have retained Catlin & Nekarda of 300 Broadway, and yesterday the law firm filed in the District Attorney's office affidavits made against the rector by the girl, her father and mother, and Dr. Joseph Chmelicek of 236 East Seventy-first Street. Thomas Capek, the lawyer, and the Rev. Vincent Pisek of the Bohemian Presbyterian Church are also accused in the affidavits with collusion with Dr. Hughes and with compounding a felony in trying to arrange a settlement for money with the girl's parents.

The statement of Dr. Hughes that Mrs. Slavek demanded $1,000 from him is positively denied. Mrs. Slavek swears that Dr. Hughes offered her $300 in yearly installments of $100, and that she indignantly told him she would not take $1,000 as recompense for the wrong done to her daughter. This, she says, has been purposely misrepresented as a demand by her for $1,000, and on it, she says, the cry of blackmail has been raised.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Mary Slavek at her home yesterday afternoon, but she refused to speak about her charges against Dr. Hughes.

"You must see my lawyers," she said.

The reporter then called upon Francis J. Nekarda at his home, 230 East Tenth Street. Mr. Nekarda was perfectly willing to talk.

"We have filed affidavits to-day," he said, "with Assistant District Attorneys Battle and Allen, who promise to present them to the Grand Jury without delay. I am certain we have a strong case against Dr. Hughes, as well as against the Rev. Vincent Pisek and Mr. Capek. The affidavit of Dr. Chmelicek shows that the girl had been assaulted by somebody.

"Mary Slavek swears in her affidavit that the occurrences of which special complaint is made happened on March 31. Dr. Hughes had invited her to visit him in his study in the church, in East Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue, and to show him her school books. She went to the church from the Normal College, with a girl named Auslaender, a classmate. She arrived at the church about 2 o'clock P. M. Mary's companion said she would wait outside the church, and Mary said she would not have to wait long, as she only wished to show her books to Dr. Hughes. Dr. Hughes was in his study and became much interested in Mary's books, and asked her to read aloud to him from her Caesar. He then told her she was a perfect Latin scholar and complimented her upon her proficiency. He then asked her what she would not like to go with him to the seashore and bathe with him, and he pressed her to his breast and kissed her many times. Then he committed other improprieties and asked her if any one had ever before manifested affection for her. He kept close to her in the study than at home. He was interrupted by the ringing of a bell. He then told Mary not to tell her mother or any one else what he had said and done, because, if other girls in the Sunday school heard of it they would be jealous. He then opened the study door. Miss Alice Toop, the church organist and Secretary of the Girls' Friendly Society, stood outside. Dr. Hughes changed the subject of conversation and told Mary he would have her father make a pair of shoes for him. He also asked Mary to wear a white dress on Easter Sunday, so that she could carry flowers to the altar. As she was leaving the church Dr. Hughes pulled her ear and said: 'Don't say anything to Mamma.'

"It was about 4 o'clock when Mary reached home, and she immediately told her mother all that had occurred in the study. But she begged her mother not to tell her father, because she was afraid he would kill the clergyman.

"The secret was kept for two months and until two weeks ago, when Mary became ill. When her father asked the cause, her mother explained it to him. Mr. Slavek then, on June 12, engaged Mr. Capek, who assured Mr. Slavek that he would take prompt steps to have Dr. Hughes punished. He took the girl and her father to the Yorkville Police Court, and a summons was issued for Dr. Hughes, returnable June 17.

"As a matter of fact, a warrant should have been obtained, and Dr. Hughes should have been arrested. Instead of that, when the case was called Wednesday, there was no complainant, and no witness present, and the complaint was dismissed.

"Now, it is claimed that there was collusion between Dr. Hughes, Mr. Capek, and the Rev. Vincent Pisek to protect Dr. Hughes against exposure and shame, though there is no direct proof of this. Mrs. Slavek makes an affidavit that on June 15 the Rev. Vincent Pisek called upon her and her husband at their home and said he had come to them at the suggestion and recommendation of Mr. Capek, in view to settling their case with Dr. Hughes, and that he was authorized to offer them $50. He showed a paper which he asked them to sign, and they refused either to accept the money or sign any paper. The Rev. Mr. Pisek said: 'I know all about this matter, and if you go to court with it it will mean ruin for the minister and his family, and your girl's reputation will also be gone. She will be expelled from college, and every one will point the finger of scorn at her. It would be better to settle.'

"Mrs. Slavek says she and her husband refused the offer, whereupon Mr. Pisek said that he would go to the country that afternoon, and if they changed their mind about the money they could get it next day from his father. He then went away. Mrs. Slavek then called on Mr. Capek and asked if he had authorized the Rev. Mr. Pisek to offer them money, and he denied that he had.

"Mrs. Slavek swears in her affidavit that at 7 o'clock on the morning of June 17 Frank Bartosek came to the house and said Mr. Pisek had sent him for her, and she went to Mr. Pisek's house.

"Mrs. Slavek says: 'There I found the father of the Rev. Vincent Pisek and Thomas Capek, and in a few minutes Dr. Hughes stepped in from an adjoining room. Bartosek asked me if I was satisfied to take $300, to which I replied that I would not take $1,000 for an outrage of this kind. Thereupon Mr. Pisek brought money from another room and gave it to Dr. Hughes, who put it in his pocket. Then I asked Capek if we should appear at 10 o'clock in the police court, as he had directed us to do. He said to me: "We can do nothing now. We must wait until the Rev. Mr. Pisek comes from the country. I am now going to the court, and will have the matter adjourned a few days." I then went out and went home.'

"In the afternoon Mrs. Slavek called at Capek's office, and there found the Rev. Vincent Pisek, who was supposed to be in the country. He explained that he had been telegraphed for. He told her she did not understand herself, that she was ignorant and would injure her daughter.

"'Dr. Hughes,' said the Rev. Mr. Pisek, 'will swear he simply kissed the girl, and you will be undone. The case will be thrown out of court.'

"Mrs. Slavek said money was nothing to her compared with the honor of her child, which she held dearer than everything else. She said she was convinced the child's story was true. Then Pisek asked her to send her husband to his house at 5:30 o'clock P. M., but Mr. Slavek refused to go, and at 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. Pisek called on him, and they went together to Bartosek. Bartosek said to them: 'You have done a foolish thing. Dr. Hughes will make a charge against you of blackmail. The Judge has recommended to him the best lawyer in the city, and you will see who will be believed at the bar.'

"Frank Slavek, the girl's father, says, in his affidavit, that he went with Capek to court and asked for a summons, which was issued.

"'On Sunday, June 14,' continues the affidavit of Mr. Slavek, 'the Rev. Mr. Pisek's father called and said his son wanted to speak to me. I said I would call Monday morning, and did so. I called and found the Rev. Mr. Pisek, who said to me that my attorney, Mr. Capek, had sent Dr. Hughes to him with the intention of settling the case out of court. He tried to persuade me not to go to court. He said he had a right, as a third person, to secure a settlement. "You may rest assured," said Mr. Pisek, "that so far as money is concerned, if that counts for satisfaction, you will surely have it." I said I would not accept money for such a thing; I had retained a lawyer to prosecute the case, and would not act without his advice. As I was leaving, Mr. Pisek said I could see Dr. Hughes if I wished, as he was in the next room, but I refused to see him. I was present when Dr. Hughes offered to pay $50 for my daughter's tuition up to Jan. 1, 1897, and $100 each year while she was in the Normal College. I went to see Capek at noon on Wednesday to ask what he did in court, and he told me that for various reasons he would give up the matter.'

"A civil suit for damages will also be begun against Dr. Hughes."

Dr. Hughes told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that he would say nothing whatever about the new turn affairs had taken.

Dr. Hughes's friends in the Vestry of his church declared yesterday that they had the utmost faith and confidence in him, and that they were certain Mary Slavek's charges were groundless.

"It will take the best of evidence to convince me that Dr. Hughes is guilty," said Charles Lange of 12 Old Slip. "Dr. Hughes has always carried himself with dignity and decorum, and I cannot believe he has committed such acts as are charged."

"I believe an attempt is being made to blackmail Dr. Hughes," said Dr. George Richardson of 138 East Seventy-ninth Street, who is one of the oldest members of the Vestry of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. "It is incredible that he is guilty of wrongdoing. He has been here seven or eight years, and I think it a pity that an attempt should be made by irresponsible persons to blast his reputation and usefulness."

Dr. Hughes is fifty-nine years old, and is of English birth. He served for twenty years as a missionary under British troops in India. He has a wife and several sons and daughters. One of his sons was attacked several years ago on the east side by a gang of Bohemian roughs, who nearly killed him, and he had to be sent to England to recover. Dr. Hughes has always been active in charitable work, and has interested himself in procuring positions for young men and women in his parish.

TEACHERS HOLD A MEETING.

Want the Annual Convention Held Here in 1897.

About 1,000 teachers in the public schools met last evening in the Grand Central Palace to start a movement for bringing the New-York State Teachers' Association here for its annual convention in 1897. The convention this year will meet in Rochester on July 6 and 7. Then the place for next year's meeting will be decided. Although no definite plans were made last evening the interest shown in the meeting encouraged its promoters to hope that a delegation may go from here to Rochester with enough enthusiasm to infect the association with a desire to come here next year.

Superintendent Jasper was among those who addressed the meeting. In order to attend he put over until a late hour joining his associate alumni of the City College. The teachers seemed to appreciate his presence, because the City College reunion was specially attractive to him, it being the fortieth anniversary of his own graduation, and the class of his son, who was graduated Thursday evening, was to be inducted last evening into the City College alumni association. He said he was prouder than ever of the city schools, that they were the equal of any schools in the country and the superior of the great majority in other cities. If it could be shown that they were behind any other schools his resignation would be forthcoming at once. The teachers cheered and applauded, and two children bore to the stage for him a large wreath of laurel, tied with red, white and blue ribbons. Mr. Jasper said he was much prouder of the teachers than they could possibly be of the Superintendent.

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Emory J. Haynes, Prof. A. S. Downing, Prof. George E. Hardy of the City College, Prof. Walter B. Gunnison of Brooklyn, and John L. N. Hunt. Edward A. Page, Principal of Grammar School No. 77, presided. Prof. Downing, who represented State Superintendent Skinner, urged that 1,000 teachers be sent to Rochester to work for New-York for next year. He promised the aid of the State Superintendent if that were done. Prof. Gunnison pledged the co-operation of the Brooklyn teachers in the movement.

John T. Nicholson, of Grammar School No. 10, one of the organizers of the movement, said the work of drumming for delegates would begin at once. He believed the city teachers could carry their point if they applied themselves earnestly.

The meeting was enlivened by a string band of boys from Grammar School No. 77 and the Letter Carriers' Brass Band. The two bands occupied opposite galleries and alternated in playing between speeches.

MAN OVERBOARD! PRACTICAL JOKE

Old Hat, with a Despairing Note in It, Shown in Evidence.

While the Thirty-ninth Street ferryboat West Brooklyn was on its trip from Brooklyn to this city about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Andrew Jones of Coney Island said he saw a man jump overboard. The boat was about opposite Erie Basin at the time.

The deckhands were notified, but nothing of the man could be seen. On the deck was found an old hat, within the inner lining of which was found a note, which was as follows:

June 19, 1896.

Albert Lovejoy, who was for thirty-three years head porter of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and who was recently discharged because of approaching old age, has in despair and as a last resort thrown himself from this ferryboat.

The Brooklyn police were notified, and, after a search, found Lovejoy soundly sleeping at Stillwell's Hotel, at Gravesend Bay Beach. The hat, note, and alarm were the work of a practical joker. Lovejoy left the Fifth Avenue Hotel three years ago of his own volition.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, followed in northern portion by showers Saturday afternoon, southerly winds, becoming westerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, southwesterly to westerly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, with increasing cloudiness in afternoon and probably showers at night, southerly to southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, threatening weather and showers, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA, showers, followed by fair in western portion, southeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the Atlantic coast, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portions, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, followed by showers Saturday afternoon, southeasterly winds. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, showers and cooler on the lakes, fair in the interior, light to fresh southerly to westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, probably followed by showers in northern portions Saturday night, variable winds, becoming southerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, light variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, followed by showers Saturday night in western portion, light variable winds. IOWA, fair, followed by thunder showers in extreme northwest portion, cooler Saturday night, variable winds, becoming southeasterly. NEBRASKA, fair, except thunder showers in extreme northern portion, cooler Saturday afternoon or night, southeasterly winds, shifting to southwesterly. MINNESOTA, thunder showers, preceded by fair in southern portion, probably cooler Saturday night, variable winds, becoming southeasterly and increasing. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, thunder showers, cooler, southeasterly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, southerly winds, with prospects of thunder showers in western portion Saturday afternoon or night.

KANSAS, threatening weather Saturday morning, with probably thunder showers and cooler Saturday afternoon, southeasterly winds. WYOMING and COLORADO, fair and cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. MONTANA, generally fair, northwesterly winds.

An area of high pressure is central off the South Atlantic coast, and a second high area in Minnesota, and a third on the North Pacific coast. A trough of low pressure extends from New-Mexico to Assiniboia. Rains have occured in the extreme Northwest, the South Atlantic States, and the upper lake region. The temperature has risen slightly in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and has fallen in Upper Michigan, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama.

Conditions are favorable for rain in the east portion of the South Atlantic States, and in the extreme Northwest.

MAY ENTER CITY COLLEGE

LIST OF BOYS WHO HAVE PASSED THE EXAMINATIONS.

Only 822 Out of 1,669 Applicants Successful—Examined in Spelling, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Industrial Drawing—An Average of Seventy-five Per Cent. Required for the Six Subjects.

Sixteen hundred and sixty-nine boy pupils in the city schools applied this year for admission to the College of the City of New-York, and 822 have been accepted.

The admission of applicants was determined by the results of the examinations which began on June 8 and continued for three days. The list of those accepted was announced by the Faculty of the college yesterday, as follows:

James H. Abraham, Frederick E. Acker, William J. Arnold, Martin C. Ansorge, Howard E. Abbott, Adolph Altman, John Alberti, Robert Appleton, Abraham Arnovitch, William A. Alcock, William Asher, Alexander Alderman, Joseph D. Adan, Joseph D. Angus, Alfred H. Ahrens, Frank J. Alsdorf, Louis Aronson, Nathan April, Douglas W. Auty, William S. Abrams, James H. J. Allen.

Felix W. Bein, Michael A. Berstein, Moses Borowsky, H. W. Bloomfield, Charles Borck, J. W. Bryce, L. A. Ball, Aaron Bernstein, Eugene R. Burnett, Thomas P. Browne, Harry Brocker, Harry A. Brann, Alexander Block, Charles Broder, Nathan Blitzer, C. Barra, Alexander Block, Michael Blum, Maurice Blumlein, Thomas A. Byrne, Joseph A. Broderick, Ralph C. Boswell, Charles Berger, Frank Baughan, Robert M. Butler, Lionel E. Blatt, Edward T. Bradley, Frederick Barshell, Harry Bernstein, Cornelius F. Barnes, Frank A. Burns, Arthur H. Boddieker, Louis J. Besthoff, Jacob Brown, G. W. Beringer, Samuel Biller, Harry E. Back, Frederick E. Beebe, Charles H. Brown, Daniel W. Block, Lennox D. Barnes, Francis Boyle, Saul Baron, Dumont Bunker, Samuel Alfred Biate, Andrew A. Bernhardt, Louis B. Blau, Vinton V. Bolster, William A. Bibbins, Robert Birkhahn, Jesse W. Bettmann, Alfred H. Boomberg, Milton Ballenberg, Milton J. Bach, Isaacs S. Bingham, David M. Brown, Walter S. Beattie, Benjamin Barnett, Henry C. Benjamin, William F. Brisheim, Oscar J. Brod, Charles H. Bell, Marks Block, Edward H. Blenderman, Alexander J. Baruch, Robert L. Bigiow, T. Louis A. Britt, and James W. Bleecker.

Waldemar M. Cauen, George W. Courtney, Scott Courtney, Harry G. Cowen, Kernan J. Colgan, James G. Callahan, Abraham Cohen, Edward Connelly, Herbert J. Cantrell, Harvey J. Conkey, William C. Chinebard, Arthur J. Cohen, Henry S. Cook, E. R. Campbell, Homer L. Collyer, Joseph Cohen, Roswell F. Cooley, James F. Carroll, Francis T. Cahill, Harry B. Cantor, Daniel Carlock, Vincent P. Carroll, Charles Chasens, Julius Casin, Frederick R. Cleverdon, Abraham E. Comathere, William J. Conner, Isaac Cassel, Jacob Cebulsky, Frank H. Crawford, David Cohen, Benjamin Colwell, John A. Cowie, William Crear, Marshall W. Clark, Harry R. Childs, Ralph Cutler, John P. Collins, Harry Cohen, Joseph Cummins, William M. Collins, Frank Connolly, Mario E. Cosenza, Joseph Callahan, Ralph A. Cross, Edgar M. Clark, Armand F. Cortes, Joseph A. Corkey, William J. Curtin, Francis Thomas Carolin, Kenneth B. Clarke, Arthur G. Connor, Frank Costigan, Harry Crone, Max Coben.

Joel Delmonte, Sydney A. David, Moses Davis, Albert Decker, Clarence J. Davis, John F. Dannenhauer, Charles W. Doon, L. Franklin Dittenhoefer, Henry Davidson, Harry M. Douglas, Herbert J. Dessar, Nathan Danziger, Louis Dublin, William T. Doyle, Harry S. Dottenheim, Harry H. Dyrsen, Otto Frederick Dreyer, Charles Derleth, John J. Deegan, Charles Joseph Devlin, John E. Drew, Robert E. Deaddy, John Francis Dunn, Isadore Dolkoff, Jerome J. David, Walter T. Derleth, D. J. Donovan, Marcel G. De Grandmont, David Dworsky, Chester C. Dougherty, Joseph L. Desmond, Aurie J. Dunlap, R. F. Deimel, Sidney Diamant, Francis P. Danker.

William J. Engstrom, Henry Engel, William Eckmann, Charles C. Edwards, Selig Edelman, Isidore Edelstein, Samuel Elkin, William Ehrlich, Sidney B. Hanger, Harold B. Elgar, Edward C. Evans, Emanuel Eichner, Harry Emanuel, Max Eisenman, Frank Eakins.

Hiram A. Farrington, Alexander Fields, William J. Fleming, Louis Felix, Walter Frank, William J. Fitzgerald, John B. Faber, James A. Foley, Charles Flaherty, Jacob Feldmann, Thomas E. Forrest, Abraham Fosh, Solomon Friedland, Daniel Federlein, Leopold Freimann, Charles Finkler, Herman Feinman, Harry A. Fisher, Edward Fenn, Robert Finkelstone, William Feiner, David E. Friend, Otto Fornica, Joseph F. Frise, Charles Fischer, Philip Friedman, Morris D. Friedman, Harry Florsheim, Emanuel Friedmann, Almond D. Fisk, Clarence Freeman, Louis F. Fechtmann, Morris G. Frankel.

Arthur Joseph Goodhart, Albert Gross, George C. Gaillard, Charles Gruber, Charles Greenbaum, H. Goldman, Henry A. Goldberger, Howard C. Green, Vincent J. Garvey, Arthur B. Gutman, H. M. Gerrits, Warner F. Gookin, Harry Gordoy, William E. Gee, Max Gilbert, John J. Gould, Adolph E. Gutgsell, Alexander Gloster, Joseph Gilbert, Arthur Greenbaum, Samuel J. Gelb, William R. Gugold, Lawrence Gutman, David Gelringer, Warren Graley, Martin Golluber, John B. Golden, Alexander Goldstein, Louis Goldsmith, Charles L. Goldstein, Leo Gold, William Gaskell, Herman Goldberg, Charles Goldstein, George Goodheart, Charles B. Goldsborough, Samuel Greenhaus, Morris Elias Gossett, Louis Gotthelmer, Francis E. J. Gounoud, Joseph Greif, Lewis Goodman, William F. Garner, Harry Goldberg, Arthur V. Greenstein, Louis F. Gutterman, Jacob Greenfield, J. C. Guion, P. J. Garrett, Arthur C. Garrecht, Charles Grossman, Herman Gross, Samuel H. Blasscheit, Abraham Gastman, Henry Goldstein, Emanuel Gluck, Arnold Gross, John Greenberg, Robert A. Greenson, Charles N. Glover, Louis J. Gnotosky, Charles L. Grad, Samuel Gerschanek.

Gabriel L. Hess, David Hay, M. Harris, Edgar A. Hirsch, Edward Herrick, Charles L. Higgin, Albert Hirsch, Arthur B. Haaser, Isaac Hunt, James Hebron, Ferdinand Haber, Arthur G. Hay, Edward F. Hart, Charles R. Hamilton, S. M. Hayward, Israel Horowitz, William J. Hoey, George F. Hommel, Andrew Hudson, Henry Hauseman, Robert B. Hillard, Henry Martin Herm, Henry J. Hoth, Douglas T. Hose, Charles Harper, Samuel F. Halperin, Harold A. Hemming, Henry L. Hertz, Edward Hebard, Joseph M. Hershkowitz, Bernard Heiliger, Carl Hegelstein, Max L. Heller, Arthur Haas, J. Halberstadt, Harold S. Hall, Frederick W. Higby, Arthur W. Holmes, Jesse H. Haley, Russell F. Hanford, William H. Holston, John A. Hartnedy, J. Jacob Howell, Isidore Henry Herman, Henry Haber, George E. Hix, John Harris, Harold G. Hesse, Russell Hunt, Louis Herlitzka, Harold W. Haines, William Heckel, Joseph Hauff, Robert W. Hood, Frank J. Hollander, De Los N. Hicok, Carl A. Hess, Harry Heyman, Ernest Honig, W. Harold Hendrickson, Charles Irving Heritage, William Helgman, Joseph Houtman, Henry H. Higbie, Armin Haupt, Jacob Hartmann, Arthur Herzig, Herbert S. Hanan.

William F. Irwin, Robert J. Illwitzer, Moses Itzkowitz, Benjamin Isaacs, Robert B. Irwin, Edward R. Isaacs.

E. M. Jacobs, Isaac N. Jacobson, Henry L

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00. Matinée.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Matinée. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8.15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—4:00 and 9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8.15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Wilmington—2:00 and 4:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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What Is Going on To-day.

North Side Republican Club, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, ratification meeting, evening.
—Underhill Society of America, annual reunion Friends' Seminary, Rutherfurd Place and Sixteenth Street, 2:30 P. M.
—Baron de Hirsch Trade Schools, 225 East Ninth street, graduating exercise, fourth class, 8 P. M.
—Newsboys' Home, 9 Duane Street, free exhibition of flowers, 1 to 8 P. M.
—New-York-Brooklyn Baseball game, Eastern Park, Brooklyn, 4 P. M.
—Atalanta Wheelmen's race meet at Waverly, N. J., 2 P. M.
—Larchmont Yacht Club regatta, 11:30 A. M.
—Racing at Gravesend track, 2:30 P. M.

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Women Learn Quickly.

From London Truth.

I am more than ever delighted with the pluck and perseverance of our fellow-countrywomen. It seems only yesterday that the cycling craze set in with unexampled severity, and "wabbling" was the rule rather than the exception. Yet in the brief period which has since then elapsed, the fair sex have obtained a proficiency in marked contrast to the labored endeavors of many manly exponents of the wheel. I am reluctantly compelled to admit that—on a bicycle—the expressive countenance of a man exhibits an amount of anxiety to which the fair face of a lady rider is a total stranger.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	65	66	68
6 A. M.	65	68	69
9 A. M.	74	76	71
12 M.	75	79	81
4 P. M.	82	77	81
6 P. M.	74	76	80
9 P. M.	69	72	76
12 P. M.	68	71	75

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....75.13
Weather Bureau.....74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895.....71.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years.....70.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

MR. MORRISON'S EYES OPENED.

The mind of Mr. WILLIAM R. MORRISON is not so indurated "by time and fate" as to be insensible to the impact of a large and solid fact. For the past three months he has been quite generally regarded by the silver Democrats as an available candidate, and nothing that he has said or done has led them to suppose that he would decline.

Within the past week Mr. CLEVELAND has issued his appeal for a fight for the gold standard and the life of the Democratic Party, Mr. WHITNEY has enlisted for the war, the gold-standard men have triumphed in the Republican National Convention and placed the greatest trimmer of the age where he must accept their terms, and Mr. MORRISON straightway sends the following telegram to a friend in the city of Springfield:

"The Illinois Democracy evidently favors the unconditional free coinage of silver. I do not. The majority of the National Convention will be for free coinage of silver, and should not be expected to nominate any man representing other than that policy. Under these circumstances my indorsement by the State Convention, though it would be a great compliment, cannot be insisted upon by my friends."

This is not a very strong statement, but it is a great deal stronger than any Mr. MCKINLEY could be driven to make before he was nominated, and stronger than any Mr. MORRISON has felt called upon to make heretofore. It is a sign, and a very important sign, of the direction in which the current of public opinion is setting.

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

The bolting of the silver Republicans from the St. Louis Convention will naturally make the free-coinage Democrats more insistent at Chicago. Here are twenty Electoral votes, usually counted Republican, that can be had if only the Democrats will nominate a candidate pledged to undo the "crime of 1873." TELLER and PETTIGREW and CANNON, to be sure, are rank protectionists, but that would not be allowed to stand between them and their silver friends of the Democratic Party. The new party they would launch at Chicago will go into business with one principle—free coinage at 16 to 1. Candidates for admission will be examined on no other topic, and converts from other parties will not be excluded because of previous devotion to prohibitory duties, extravagant pensions, and force bills.

To win from the enemy twenty Electoral votes in a bunch would ordinarily be considered a triumphant achievement, but if in winning twenty silver Electoral votes the party should lose fifty gold Electoral votes, the manoeuvre would rightly be described, not as good politics, but as uncommonly flagrant idiocy. That is what would happen if the Democratic Convention at Chicago should nominate a free-silver candidate.

In our judgment, with a free-silver Democrat running against MCKINLEY, the vote of the States would be recorded on the morning after election about in this wise:

States.	McKinley.	Silver Democrat.
Alabama	..	11
Arkansas	..	8
California	9	..
Colorado	..	4
Connecticut	6	..
Delaware	3	..
Florida	..	4
Georgia	..	13
Idaho	..	3
Illinois	24	..
Indiana	15	..
Iowa	13	..
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	..	13
Louisiana	..	8
Maine	6	..
Maryland	8	..
Massachusetts	15	..
Michigan	14	..
Minnesota	9	..
Mississippi	..	9
Missouri	..	17
Montana	..	3
Nebraska	8	..
Nevada	..	3
New-Hampshire	4	..
New-Jersey	..	10
New-York	..	36
North Carolina	..	11
North Dakota	3	..
Ohio	23	..
Oregon	4	..
Pennsylvania	32	..
Rhode Island	4	..
South Carolina	..	9
South Dakota	4	..
Tennessee	..	12
Texas	..	15
Utah	..	3
Vermont	4	..
Virginia	..	12
Washington	4	..
West Virginia	6	..
Wisconsin	12	..
Wyoming	..	3
Total	202	226

States.	McKinley.	Silver Democrat.
Tennessee	..	12
Texas	..	15
Utah	..	3
Vermont	4	..
Virginia	..	12
Washington	4	..
West Virginia	6	..
Wisconsin	12	..
Wyoming	..	3
Total	273	174

There are 447 votes in the Electoral College, making 224 necessary for a choice. The pursuit of the free-silver chimera by the Democrats would, according to this estimate, give the Presidency to the Republicans by a majority of 99 Electoral votes. Should wiser inspirations possess the Democracy at Chicago, leading to the nomination of a sound-money candidate upon a sound-money platform, it is plain that the uncompromising silver Republicans would be compelled to stand by Mr. TELLER, whom they have already nominated as the independent representative of the free-coinage cause. In that case, we venture the prediction that the Electoral vote would be divided between MCKINLEY, the Democratic candidate, and TELLER in this wise:

States.	McKinley.	Gold Dem.	Teller.
Alabama	..	11	..
Arkansas	..	8	..
California	9	..	..
Colorado	..	..	4
Connecticut	..	6	..
Delaware	..	3	..
Florida	..	4	..
Georgia	..	13	..
Idaho	..	..	3
Illinois	24	..	..
Indiana	..	15	..
Iowa	13	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	..	13	..
Louisiana	..	8	..
Maine	6	..	..
Maryland	..	8	..
Massachusetts	15	..	..
Michigan	14	..	..
Minnesota	9	..	..
Mississippi	..	9	..
Missouri	..	17	..
Montana	..	..	3
Nebraska	8	..	..
Nevada	..	..	3
New-Hampshire	4	..	..
New-Jersey	..	10	..
New-York	..	36	..
North Carolina	..	11	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	23	..	..
Oregon	4	..	..
Pennsylvania	32	..	..
Rhode Island	4	..	..
South Carolina	..	9	..
South Dakota	4	..	..
Tennessee	..	12	..
Texas	..	15	..
Utah	..	..	3
Vermont	4	..	..
Virginia	..	12	..
Washington	4	..	..
West Virginia	..	6	..
Wisconsin	12	..	..
Wyoming	..	..	3
Total	202	226	19

The plurality of two which this table shows is sufficient to elect the Democratic candidate, but, of course, it is a narrow margin. We have, however, placed in the Democratic column only those States which we think are certain to remain there. The dissatisfaction with MCKINLEY on account of his unsafe money views and his extreme tariff principles would be very likely to transfer some other usually Republican States to the Democratic side. Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa are by no means McKinleyite States. On the other hand, it is not to be denied that North Carolina and South Carolina are Democratic by a very insecure tenure. The most that they could do by joining the silver column would be to throw the election of the President into the House of Representatives. If the House were Republican it would choose a Republican, a result from which the people of these two States could derive no conceivable advantage, political or otherwise.

The situation is really simplified by the outcome of the St. Louis Convention. The Republicans have nominated a Republican, the silver bolters have nominated a silver man. It remains for the Democrats to nominate a Democrat, and a genuine Democrat cannot be a Populist free-silver crank like TELLER, BOIES, or BLAND.

SIZING UP THE CANDIDATE.

From two widely separated points Republican journals favorable to silver have given their estimate of Mr. MCKINLEY. The Detroit Tribune, while declaring that the platform on the only important issue before the country is "damnably unpatriotic and un-Republican," has not a word to say against MCKINLEY and in substance declares him to be all right. It "repudiates the utterly false and un-American fulmination of the St. Louis conspiracy" and calls for an active campaign against "gold monometallism," but has no hint that the candidate is to be opposed.

On the other hand, The San Francisco Chronicle remarks: "The friends of silver cannot be ignorant of the fact that Mr. MCKINLEY is not owned by Wall Street, and they may be assured that the white metal will be kindly treated by him. He has always been friendly to silver. As their servant, not as their dictator, will he enter the White House, and their behests will be heeded whenever the general judgment is manifest."

In the light of these statements sensible men will ask themselves what Mr. MCKINLEY, were he elected, would do, despite the gold-standard platform, if the silver men should "hold up" a tariff bill. What, as "the servant, not the dictator," of the friends of silver, could he be expected to do?

It is clear that the silver people who do not bolt the Republican ticket pin their faith on the candidate and will work from now on with all their might to influence him in the direction of their own aims. How far that influence will go it is too soon to say, but it must be remembered that the men to whom Mr. MCKINLEY will listen will at best be those who wished a "straddle" at St. Louis. Those who forced a gold platform would have defeated Mr. MCKINLEY's nomination had they been able so to do, and they could have done it had they begun three months ago. They will hardly get his ear now; they will get but scant and suspicious attention for what they may be able to make him hear.

THREE WORDS CUT OUT.

After Mr. HANNA had been compelled to lay aside the straddling currency resolution (resembling the utterance of the Ohio Republican Convention) which he and other representatives of MCKINLEY desired the St. Louis Convention to adopt, and after he had been constrained to permit the word "gold" to be used, he still insisted upon the retention of the following sentence:

"We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained."

He had in mind the new silver legislation which Silver Republicans in the Senate will demand as the price of their votes for a tariff bill. The enormous purchases of silver under the Sherman act did not prevent the maintenance of the parity, although the cost of that maintenance was deplorably great. The gold-standard leaders would not consent to the use of this sentence, and they were strong enough to procure the substitution of the following:

"All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold."

At the final meeting of the committee LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin moved and several other Western members urged that the words "now in circulation" should be stricken out. Chairman FORAKER of Ohio agreed with them, and the words were omitted.

We direct attention to Mr. LA FOLLETTE's argument in support of his motion. He feared, he said, that if those three words should be retained the resolution would be "construed as a pledge that no more silver should be coined or paper currency be issued." On the other hand, the withdrawal of these words was opposed by Mr. LODGE, Mr. PATTERSON, and other gold-standard leaders because they "did not wish to encourage any further coinage of silver by the Government." They were outvoted. The history of this little disagreement may be interesting a year or two hence.

EXPORTS OF PROTECTED IRON.

The correspondent of The Iron Age at Birmingham, Ala., sends to that journal the following account of a significant sale of American iron in Europe:

"Some time since the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company sold 100 tons of iron to an Italian firm and shipped it to Genoa. This purchase was evidently satisfactory to buyers, for it was followed up with another order, for 500 tons, which was shipped the past week. At the same time a letter was received from an iron broker in Rome stating that at a price he named he could place round lots of basic iron (if it proved acceptable) with a firm using from 40,000 to 50,000 tons annually. One carload was sent as a sample, and, as this grade has never failed to stand the test everywhere else, it is anticipated that in this case it will be accepted, and that a good business will be opened."

A larger quantity of Southern iron was sold not long ago in Glasgow. Such transactions, together with the underselling of English and Belgian steel-rail makers in Japan by American manufacturers, the large exports of wire nails and cut nails, the offering of American wire rods in England last week "at competitive prices," the scarcely perceptible difference between the price of Bessemer pig iron in Pittsburg and the price in England, and the fact that the price of crude steel is now higher in England than in Pittsburg, show that many important branches of the iron and steel industry in this country now need no "protection" whatever, although the average ad valorem rate of duty in the iron and steel schedule of the present tariff is 48.41 per cent., and the Republican House of Representatives recently voted to increase this rate by 15 per cent.

THE SYNDICATE BONDS.

We have already alluded to the unhappy time had by the Senate committee investigating the bond syndicate when the Secretary of the Treasury was before them. Of course, if these gentlemen were simply seeking the truth they would not have had any disagreeable experiences with the Secretary, because he gave them the truth, fully and in detail. But then he gave them nothing of any importance that was not already known to every one who cared to learn. The committee, however, start from a wrong basis to seek a wrong end. They believe that the loan was little less than a crime, that the notes of the United States should be paid in silver, and that any one in public or private life who tried to protect, strengthen, and maintain the gold reserve must have had bad motives, and probably motives little short of corrupt.

When they struck Mr. BELMONT, the correspondent of the Rothschilds, they naturally did their best to draw from him some admission that the loan had been forced on the Government by the "gold power" with which he and the great European banking house are supposed to be identified. They only learned that Mr. BELMONT had acted from the plainest motives of patriotism, that the great bankers of Europe, so far from forcing the loan on the Government, were very reluctant to undertake it, and that Mr. BELMONT's first visit to Washington was suggested, not from the other side of the ocean, but by a strong Republican banker of this city, Mr. HENRY W. CANNON of the Chase National Bank. And the facts they got from Mr. J. P. MORGAN were precisely of the same character.

One point, which has been made a good deal of by the Republican critics of the Administration, for lack of a better one, is likely to be urged by the committee. This is the fact that subsequent to the syndicate loan a public loan was successful. From this it is argued that a public loan, instead of the syndicate loan, would equally have been successful. This is something worse than mere assumption. The fact plain to all competent observers is that the success of the syndicate loan—not merely the taking of the bonds by a strong combination, but the effect on the reserve, on exchange, on public opinion, abroad and at home, and particularly the proof it gave that the Administration would maintain the reserve—made the public loan possible. Without such proof it is absurd to suppose that a public loan could have been made when the syndicate loan was made. Apart from all other facts, there was no time for such a loan. There was less than $8,000,000 available coin in the Treasury. The Assistant Secretary, on the ground in New-York, informed the department that suspension of gold payments was not a question of weeks or days, but of hours. If the committee expect to prove that a public loan ought then to have been proposed, let them seek testimony that at that time any responsible financiers were of the belief that such a loan would succeed.

What would have been the consequences of failure? They would have been very grave and they would have fallen upon the Government, which had no means of avoiding them. On the other hand, the syndicate not only completely guaranteed the Government against failure, but the guarantee was good. The syndicate felt themselves able to avoid failure. If they had not been, they were certainly able to meet the consequences. In any case, the Government was safe, and the vast interests dependent on the maintenance of the gold reserve were made safe. If the committee were candid, intelligent, and honorable, we believe they would so report. In any event, the investigation ought to tend to educating the public mind as to the real nature of a public transaction of enormous importance in which both the Administration and the financiers engaged rendered to the country a unique and incalculable service.

There seems to be no further doubt that the latest adventure of the eccentric Marquis DE MORES, whose doings have been newspaper topics for a dozen or more years, has closed his career. He was only thirty-eight years old, but had been conspicuously before the public, in Europe and the United States, since 1883, when he was tried for the killing of a cattle thief named LUFFEY near his big ranch in Western Dakota, and acquitted. The Marquis was of a Spanish-Sardinian family named VALLOMBROSA, was born in Paris, and received a military education at St. Cyr. He married an American woman, MEDORA VON HOFFMANN, whose grandmother was the wife of the first Governor of Louisiana, CLAIBORNE, and the heroine of an oft-told romance of which LAFITTE, the pirate, was hero. The trouble with the Marquis seems to have been that he was born three or four centuries too late. If our Theosophical friends are right it is likely that his body was tenanted by the soul of some mediaeval adventurer. It is gravely asserted that the North African expedition he was leading at the time he was murdered by some of his followers was planned for the purpose of organizing resistance to the English Soudan expedition. His hatred of England and the English was almost a mania, and in spite of his relations by marriage he was a rabid enemy of the Jews. On his enormous ranch in the far West in the eighties he was always a figure so theatrically picturesque that he seemed a poser, but he was a potent and dangerous one, a man without nerves or knowledge of fear, and a sure shot. He was frequently at odds with the law, and was renowned as a duelist, his last victim on the field of honor having been a certain Capt. MAYER.

No important criminal case in recent years has put our police force in so bad a light as the murder of the little Cunningham girl, which occurred at midday on the ground floor of a crowded tenement house, and must have been preceded by a violent struggle. It is said that the Coroner has postponed his inquest at the request of the District Attorney, who hopes that in another week more light may be thrown on the mystery, which is thus far as dense and baffling as that which POE treated of in his "Rue Morgue" detective tale. As for the police, they kept poor MCCORMACK in jail for seventeen days, constantly asserting that they had a "good case" against him, and gave not only publicity, but credence to the preposterous yarn of the Italian boy, which lacked the color of truth. If they had not talked so much and shown themselves so inept and credulous, the confiding public would doubtless believe they were following secret clues with great energy. But as it is the chances are that the brute who murdered the child will never be apprehended. The suicide theory has not yet been advanced, however, and perhaps we all ought to be grateful for that.

PERSONALS.

—A correspondent of The London Times who visited Guizot at Val Riches in 1871, says that "Guizot told me the history of many men who in those troubled times had come forward in aid of France. Of Jules Simon he said: 'His father was a German Jew, Schweitzer by name. Coming to live in France, he changed Schweitzer to Suisse, and his son was called Jules Simon Suisse. The son entered a class held by Cousin, or was in some way brought into connection with him. "Jules Suisse," said Cousin, for so the young man called himself, "Jules Suisse?—ce n'est pas donc un nom. Mais vous n'avez pas de nom!" "Pardon, Monsieur, j'en ai bien trois, Jules—Simon—Suisse." "Bien donc," said Cousin, "Jules Simon—ça c'est un nom."'"

—Of the Boer witnesses in England in connection with the Jameson case, one of the most interesting is Lieut. Eloff, the grandson of President Krüger. It was he who went out to meet Dr. Jameson and was disarmed. Mr. Eloff père was at one time private secretary to his father-in-law, the President. The son entered the public service, and is now a Lieutenant in the police stationed at Krügersdorp. Mr. Piet Grobler, a grand-nephew of President Krüger's, is returning to South Africa in a few days from the visit he has been paying in London. Mr. Grobler, who speaks English admirably, has made an excellent impression for good sense and ability.

—The Empress Eugénie appears to have had a miniature ovation at Algiers. As the carriages containing the Empress and her suite passed along there were loud cheers, in which the Arabs joined. Napoleon III. was popular in Algeria, for the reason that there were few insurrections during the imperial period, and, above all, because the invasion never touched the French African possession. The Winter of 1870 and 1871 is still spoken of as one of golden prosperity for Algiers. Constantine and Philippeville were full of wealthy fugitives from Central and Northern France.

—Some discussion has taken place in England as to the person to whom Mr. Gladstone's letter "à un inconnu" on the validity of Anglican orders was addressed. It was probably not addressed to any person in particular. It was a sort of encyclical sent to the faithful all over the world, transmitted, as became an humble layman, through the Primate of the Northern Province, in which Mr. Gladstone resides, and intended for the special edification of his Holiness Leo XIII.

—Mr. Gladstone, in a recent letter to a clerical friend, writes: "My opinion of the Turkish Government as now exhibited to the world is that it is the greatest scourge to mankind and the greatest scandal and disgrace to religion—including the religion of Mohammed—to be found on the face of the earth."

GUESTS OF GOV. MORTON AT DINNER.

The Members of the Greater New-York Commission Enjoy a Banquet.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., June 19.—Gov. Morton entertained at dinner to-night at his Ellerslie house the members of the Greater New-York Commission. The dinner was intended as a social affair, Gov. Morton desiring to bring the Commissioners together in a pleasant way, and introduce those who were not already acquainted. Just before the dinner was served it was discovered that there were thirteen in the party, and the famous "hoodoo" number alarmed the superstitious guests. Gov. Morton, however, came to the rescue, and announced that his daughters, the Misses Mary, Alice, and Helen, would grace the banquet board with their presence.

Invitations for the dinner had been extended to the fifteen Commissioners. Andrew H. Green, who has been called the "Father of Greater New-York," was unable to be present, owing to his serious illness. Seth Low sent word that a sprained knee still kept him indoors, and Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn said illness would prevent his attendance. Controller Ashbel P. Fitch declined to accept the invitation, saying that he did not wish to participate in the work of the Greater New-York Commission until he had satisfied himself as to his right to accept the appointment as a member of it. Mr. Fitch thinks he is not eligible for the place, and has asked Attorney General Hancock to advise him whether, under the Constitution, he can accept the Commissionership and retain the office of Controller of New-York City. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was also unable to attend, as he had not yet returned from St. Louis, where he had been attending the Republican Convention.

Gov. Morton sat at the head of the table, and at his right hand sat Mayor Strong of New-York and at the left Mayor Gleason of Long Island City. Others present were Silas B. Dutcher, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Judge John F. Dillon, William C. De Witt, George M. Penny, Jr., Judge J. Garretson, Attorney General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, and Col. Ashley W. Cole.

After the dinner the Commissioners informally discussed the Greater New-York prospects. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. Green, whose counsel in the matter was desired. He has been a constant and earnest worker for the greater city, and is more familiar with the project than any of the other Commissioners. It was the opinion of those present that there was none too much time in which to complete the labors of the commission, and it was agreed that a meeting should be held at the earliest possible moment. The work has to be finished by Feb. 1, 1897, when the charter of the greater city has to be submitted to the Legislature. The Commissioners said they had given but little time to the details of the work to be done. Mayor Strong told them that they had a big job on hand, and that no time should be lost.

Gov. Morton showed his guests about his estate, before the dinner. Mayor Gleason was particularly delighted with the place. Standing on the porch and looking over the beautiful scenery, he turned to those near him and said: "Think of a man wanting to be President with such a grand place to live! Oh! sure, a man's happier here than in the White House."

The Commissioners decided to hold a meeting next Thursday at 3 P. M. at the Mayor's Office, New-York City, for the purpose of organizing. Andrew H. Green was suggested for President of the commission, but nothing definite was decided upon. The Commissioners will remain at Mr. Morton's house overnight, returning home to-morrow.

NEWPORT'S GUESTS COMING FAST.

Some of Yesterday's Arrivals at the Popular Seashore Resort.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry of New-York arrived from that city for the season to-day, and until their cottage is opened they will be guests of Henry G. Marquand.

Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Mrs. Potter, wife of Bishop Potter; the Misses Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, John W. Ellis, Mrs. George Hoffman, and John H. Davis of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Willing of Philadelphia came to Newport to-night for the Summer. Other arrivals include Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver, Miss E. H. Brown, George Henry Warren, and Mrs. E. F. Rook, returning from New-York; Mrs. M. Sternberger, Miss Sternberger, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Franklin, Miss Franklin, Miss Margaret De Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sinsheimer, and Louis Victor Winter of New-York; L. M. Wynch and E. B. Francis of London; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Franklin of Lancaster, Penn.; F. S. Ramsey of Baltimore; M. O. Perkins of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fiske of Fort Plain, N. Y.; and C. H. Elmer of Waterbury.

Richard S. Greenough of New-York is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Atherton Blight.

Miss Kane has been called here from New-York because of the illness of her brother, Walter L. Kane.

Philip Hiss of New-York to-day rented the Mason cottage, Rhode Island Avenue, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont sail from Europe to-morrow to come to Newport for the Summer.

The new Cliffs Hotel was opened to-day for the season.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown are Mr. and Mrs. Horace F. Smith, Horace F. Smith, Jr., and Judge and Mrs. P. L. Wicks of Baltimore, for the Summer.

CHIEF CONLIN MAKES TRANSFERS.

Changes Sergeants, Roundsmen, and Patrolmen About.

A number of Police Sergeants, Roundsmen, and patrolmen were ordered transferred by Chief Conlin yesterday. The order went into effect at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

Sergt. Colton was sent from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station to the Eldridge Street Station, Sergt. McAdams of the Eldridge Street Station to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, Sergt. McNamara of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, Sergt. Reynolds of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, Sergt. McCarton of the West One Hundredth Street Station to the Mulberry Street Station, and Sergt. Kelly from the Mulberry Street Station to the West One Hundredth Street Station.

These Roundsmen were changed about: William Saul, Grand Central Station to Church Street Station; Cullen, City Hall Station to Leonard Street Station, and Quilty, from the Old Slip Station to West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Vandals at Work on a Tomb.

From The London Times.

On a visit to Bamborough last week I went into the churchyard to look at the Grace Darling Monument, and found it in a deplorable state. When erected it was surrounded with iron railings, but at present all the rails on the south side, and some of them on the west, are completely broken off, and the enclosure, being thus open, was in a filthy state. The stone canopy is completely gone and the pillars which supported it are broken off. Half the blade of the oar, which lay lengthwise with the figure, is destroyed, and the inside of the right arm is nearly so. Part of a fold of the garment is broken off, and the slab is broken in places.

The graceful, recumbent figure, life-size, sculptured by C. R. Smith, is, with the above exceptions, in fair preservation; but, unless attended to soon, it is doomed to destruction by weather and "trippers." I found a piece of the before-mentioned iron rail on the monument—a very likely instrument for chipping off pieces, and it had probably been used therefor. It is scarcely likely that the monument can be restored to its original state, but a few pounds would suffice to repair the railing, which would be a means of preserving for some years further a worthy commemoration of a noble deed done by a modest and brave woman.

Mr. Palmer's Gift to Antioch College.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The thirty-ninth annual Commencement of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst. After the conferring of the degrees upon the graduates by President D. A. Long, Bibles were presented to them by the Hon. F. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway National Bank, New-York City. He also presented to Antioch College the sum of $50,000, the income of which is to be used to found a chair of Christian Ethics.

HUNGARY'S SACRED REGALIA.

St. Stephen's Crown Exhibited at the Opening of the Millennial Fair.

Buda-Pesth Dispatch in The London Standard.

On the 8th of June, 1867, (twenty-nine years ago,) Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, was crowned King of Hungary in the restored Cathedral of King Matthias at Buda. In order that he might be the lawful King of the country, it was requisite that the crown of Hungary's first King, St. Stephen, should be placed on his head, the mantle of St. Stephen thrown over his shoulders, St. Stephen's sword placed in his right hand, that he might cut the air in the four leading directions, (a symbol of the new sovereign's readiness to defend the country against enemies from every quarter of the compass,) and that he should take the oath to the Constitution in the open air, in the presence of the people.

Any deviation from these time-honored ceremonies would have rendered the act of state invalid. The regalia are regarded as constituting an element so essential to the royal power that, in former times, any one obtaining possession of the crown of St. Stephen, whether legally or not, became King, until the royal symbol was restored to the rightful owner.

The sanctity of the crown of St. Stephen naturally suggested the idea of giving the regalia a prominent place in the millennial festivities, and combining the public exhibition of the crown, the royal mantle, shoes, sword, sceptre, and orb in a public and solemn procession to and from the coronation church, with an act of state—namely, the promulgation of a special law, in the new houses of Parliament—the regalia being displayed in the House itself as symbols of sovereignty, the proceedings culminating in an act of homage to the King and Queen in the Palace of Buda on the anniversary of the coronation. The entire ceremony occupied four days, closing with the return of the regalia to the crown room in the castle, in which, like those of the Scottish monarchs, they are kept under lock and key, and permanently guarded by two custodians of noble rank, with a special military force equal to a company of

THE CUBANS WIN A VICTORY

SPANISH LOSS AT NAJASA BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN HEAVY.

Report that Castellanos Was Handled Severely by Gomez—It Is Said that His Loss in Killed and Wounded Was over a Thousand—Official Account of the Engagement Untrue—Insurgents Repulsed in Other Places.

HAVANA, June 19.—Private advices from Camaguey are to the effect that the rebel loss in the battle of Najasa was only 11 killed and 40 wounded, instead of 500 killed and wounded, as was stated in the official report of the fight. The opinion is gaining ground here that the Spanish reports of a victory were untrue.

One report is that Gomez had only 1,800 men, and that Gen. Castellanos's forces amounted to 3,500 men. Castellanos, knowing of his rival's approach, placed his men in convenient positions, dividing his forces in small groups of 300 men each. As soon as the Spaniards were comfortably encamped in the ranch, preparing for the next day's attack on Gomez's stronghold, at Najasa, the Cuban chief suddenly made his appearance, attacking their positions simultaneously on all sides.

Taken unawares and completely surrounded, all they could do was to defend themselves from the continued charges, which, with marvelous military precision, were kept up night and day, without affording the Spaniards a moment's rest.

Thanks to Gen. Godoy's timely arrival with 2,500 men, Castellanos was saved from complete destruction. It is said that if Godoy had delayed his march six hours longer Castellanos would have surrendered, as he was already too weak to stand much fighting longer.

The actual losses on both sides have not been ascertained yet. It is only known that the Spaniards brought with them 320 wounded from the field of action, and whether they left any behind is not known. Report has it that the total Spanish loss in killed, wounded, and missing was over 1,000.

It is said that Maximo Gomez, the rebel Commander in Chief, is marching toward the railway between Nuevitas and Puerto Principi, his intention being to cut off communication between the two cities.

Advices from Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, show that numerous parties of rebels belonging to the commands of Rabi and José Maceo are concentrating in the vicinity of that city. Every precaution is being taken by the Spanish commander there to prevent or repulse an attack on the city.

The rebels under Calixto Garcia attempted to enter Vedado, Velasco, and Blanquizar, in the Holguin jurisdiction, but were repulsed by the Spanish troops at those places.

Between Velasco and Boca the rebel vanguard, numbering 300 men, had an engagement with 70 Spanish guerrillas. The insurgents lost thirty killed and wounded. The guerrillas lost three killed and several wounded. The rebels fled without destroying the Gibara-Holguin Railroad track, which was evidently one of their objects. They crossed the line near Auras with the guerrillas in pursuit.

MORE ARMS FOR CUBA.

Three Filibustering Vessels on Their Way to the Island.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Record today says that three of the largest and most formidable filibustering expeditions that have ever left the United States are now on their way to the coast of Cuba, and all have thus far escaped the vigilant Government officials and Spaniards, who have been watching for them and their many passengers and large cargoes of ammunition, dynamite, guns, and other war materials.

These vessels are the steamer Three Friends, from Jacksonville; the Commodore, from Charleston, S. C., and the schooner Stanbury, from Port Tampa, Fla. The two former vessels have left within the last forty-eight hours, and the Stanbury sailed on Tuesday. All cleared as coastwise vessels, and it is expected, if they are not caught by the Spanish gunboats now on the watch, that they will arrive at their ultimate destinations minus the passengers and cargoes.

Gen. Francesco Leyte Vidal, a veteran of the last Cuban war, is in charge of the military expedition on the Three Friends. He is a native of Mayari, Cuba. Col. Nunez of this city is believed to have charge of the expedition on the Commodore. The Stanbury has stowed in her hold a cargo consisting of 500 tons of ammunition. Fearing the fate of her consort, the Competitor, the Stanbury will approach the coast of Cuba where things are less warlike, leaving the western end of the island to steamer vessels.

THE LAURADA'S CAPTAIN ARRESTED

Held on a Charge of Commanding a Filibustering Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—It was stated late this afternoon that United States Commissioner Bell had issued warrants for the arrest of Capt. Dickman of the steamer Laurada and Col. Emilio Nunez, the Cuban leader, charging them with conducting a filibustering expedition to Cuba on that vessel.

This is the second warrant that has recently been issued for Col. Nunez in this connection, and his whereabouts are not known. The Laurada arrived here a few days ago from a Southern trip, and it was on this voyage that the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Capt. Dickman was arrested in the office of John D. Hart, and at a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Bell was held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing on June 24. Bail was furnished and Capt. Dickman was released.

No evidence was offered at the hearing to-day, and it is understood that the principal witnesses against Capt. Dickman will be members of the crew of the Laurada. There is little likelihood of the warrant issued for Col. Nunez being served now, as it is more than probable that he is on his way to Cuba on an expedition which sailed recently.

LOOKING TOWARD ARBITRATION.

Great Britain Willing to Accept It in the Venezuelan Case.

LONDON, June 19.—The Foreign Office officials deny the truth of the report that a conflict has taken place between Venezuelans and the British at Point Barima, in the disputed territory of Guiana. The Foreign Office is not informed that there has been any trouble in the disputed territory whatever.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, had been authorized to receive and report any proposals that might be made to him by the representative of Venezuela in Washington in regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The representative of Venezuela in Washington had been so informed, but so far, Mr. Curzon said, he had not made any proposals.

Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Curzon continued, were in progress for an agreement upon a treaty of arbitration. With reference to the frontier question, he said, as far as the Government was concerned, the failure to settle the difficulty with Venezuela had not offered any obstacle in the way of the conclusion of the general arrangements respecting arbitration, which the Government hoped to see completed.

A DEMAND ON GREAT BRITAIN.

The Transvaal Wants Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit Tried.

CAPE TOWN, June 19.—Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State of the Transvaal, has telegraphed to the acting Governor of Cape Colony asking him to transmit to London the demand of the Government of the Transvaal that Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, Directors of the British South Africa Company, be immediately brought to trial on charges similar to those against Dr. Jameson and the other leaders of the raid into the Transvaal.

Dr. Leyds expresses regret for the delay on the part of the British Government of an inquiry into the complicity of the British South Africa Company in the raid, and asks that the entire control of the territory be removed from the hands of the company and transferred to the British Government.

AN EXPLOSION IN BARCELONA.

One Person Killed and Three Injured by the Shock.

BARCELONA, June 19.—A terrific explosion occurred here at 6 o'clock this evening, and for a time there was a panic in the city, the people imagining that the Anarchists had resumed their nefarious work. Quiet was restored, however, when it was learned that the explosion had occurred in a factory devoted to the manufacture of explosives.

The shock was very violent, and the windows of houses a long distance away were shattered while buildings closer to the factory were more extensively damaged. It was at first reported that there had been large loss of life, but it was soon ascertained that only one person was killed and three injured. It is not known what caused the explosion.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE.

The Tournament Successfully Opened Yesterday in London.

LONDON, June 19.—The International Fire Brigade Tournament was successfully opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, this afternoon. Chiefs Hosmer of Massachusetts and Eton of Hartford, Conn., were present on behalf of the International Fire Engineers' Association of the United States, and representatives from the New-York, Illinois, Michigan, and Florida associations were also in attendance. Messrs. Atchison and Litchfield represented, respectively, the Hamilton (Ontario) and the New-York fire underwriters.

Capt. Simonds of London delivered an address of welcome to the visitors, to which Mr. Litchfield responded. Capt. Beasley introduced Messrs. Benoit and Stevenson of Canada to Capt. Simonds, and the Canadian team drove around the arena and were heartily cheered.

Mr. Benoit, in conversation with a representative of The United Press, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the reception accorded the visiting delegations. He also said he considered the British departments' steamer and manual work excellent, but did not think their ladder work compared favorably with that of the Canadians.

Honored by the Kaiser.

DUBLIN, June 19.—At the Curragh Camp Dublin, yesterday, Baron von Eckhardtstein, attaché to the German Embassy at London, presented to the First Dragoons on behalf of the German Emperor, who is honorary Colonel of that regiment, a wreath, commemorative of the battle of Waterloo. In making the presentation, Baron von Eckhardtstein said he was confident that the regiment would never be required to take the field against the Kaiser or his Majesty's people. The wreath, he said, had been sent from Berlin as a token of the deep interest which the Kaiser felt in the regiment.

Rising of the Matabeles.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from Bulawayo, the principal town of Rhodesia, which was recently besieged by Matabeles, has been received at the London office of the Chartered Goldfields Company, stating that the position is unsatisfactory, and that there is likely to be a long war before the rising of the Matabeles is put down. The dispatch adds that work in the outlying districts cannot be resumed until next year.

Ten Thousand Drowned in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, June 19.—Additional reports as to the loss of life by the recent earthquakes and tidal wave in the northern provinces of Japan show that 10,000 persons were drowned by the tidal wave which accompanied the shocks.

The Marblehead Sails for Venice.

CORFU, Greece, June 19.—The United States cruiser Marblehead sailed from this port for Venice to-day.

BOIES ATTENDING TO HIS BOOM.

Conducting an Energetic Campaign for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies, who is the free-silver candidate of the Iowa Democracy for first place on the Presidential ticket, arrived in Chicago this morning from his home in Waterloo. He spent most of the day in his room at the Palmer House, attending to private business, and disclaimed any political mission; but his coming purposely was timed so that he might hold a conference relative to the promotion of his candidacy with Charles A. Walsh of Ottumwa, Secretary of the Iowa State Central Committee; Judge Van Waggnen, who will be the delegate at large in place of Mr. Boies; S. A. Linnestor of Creston; J. S. Murphy of Dubuque, and S. R. Davis, who is in charge of the Boies literary bureau of the Iowa delegation to the National Convention.

Mr. Boies declined to speak on the political situation for publication, pleading he had no time to spare from his personal affairs. He returned home on the midnight train.

Secretary Walsh said his expectation was that the Democratic Convention would select its ticket without regard to the free-silver Republicans' bolt, and none of the delegates would commit himself as to Teller being on the ticket.

Sailors Victimized at Buenos Ayres.

From The London Chronicle.

It seems that at many ports abroad great injury is suffered by British shipping through the crews of vessels being enticed away from their ships, necessitating the obtaining of others, and in many cases incompetent, hands. In Buenos Ayres this practice is very prevalent, so much so that the attention of the British Government has been drawn to it.

The supplying of new crews at Buenos Ayres is left in the hands of certain boarding-house keepers, and it invariably happens that no hands can be obtained at all while the vessels are lying in dock. If they could the men would be shipped before the British Consul, and then matters would be put right. The mode of procedure is to let the steamer leave the dock, and while in the river the sailors and firemen—the new men—are brought off in a small boat, apparently in a state of drunkenness. The master has no choice but to take the men, and the shipping agent or boarding-house keeper gets a fee of about 16s. for each man.

In the case of one steamer cited, it is alleged that the men of the original crew were bribed to leave the ship, and when she was going out the Captain found that all the new hands had been drugged before they came on board, and were unable to do any work. For fourteen hours the steamer had to come to an anchor, and when the men regained their senses, they went to the Captain and told him their signatures to their advance notes had been obtained from them fraudulently. The Captain, being anxious to help the men, applied to the British Consul, who for some reason was unable to take up the case. The system carried on is one not only of expense to the shipowner, but also of danger to the ship.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Fire started at 9:45 last night in the Whitehead Building, a wooden structure on the south side of Main Street, between Kennedy and Chambers Streets, Bradford, Penn., burning everything between those points, including the Half-Dime Restaurant, Bay State Hotel, and the Sondheim Building. The loss is $100,000.

—Anderson's Block, the best business block in Tilburn, Ontario, was burned yesterday. The principal losers are Campbell Brothers, general store, and James S. Faris, general store. The loss is $30,000.

—The Thompson Electric Company's works at Waterford, Ontario, were burned yesterday. The loss is $30,000 and the insurance $10,000.

TROUBLE OVER A DRESS SUIT.

Two Claimants Asked to Put It On for Inspection in Court.

Magistrate Flammer, sitting in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday was called on to decide a knotty question. It involved the ownership of a dress suit, for which there were two claimants.

Expert testimony was called in, and each claimant was asked to don the contested property and submit to inspection. One was tall and slender, the other was fat and not so tall, yet the suit fitted one about as well as it did the other.

The taller claimant was Martin Everett, a young man. The other was Isaac Cooper, formerly a dealer in second-hand clothing at 211 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Everett said that he bought the suit at Brokaw's in January, 1895, and that it was stolen from his room at 141 East Thirtieth Street, the following May, with a rifle, opera glass, and some jewelry. Central Office Detective Valley found what was believed to be the suit at Simpson's pawn shop, in Park Row, and the other property at another near-by pawn shop. The things were returned to Mr. Everett.

Eleven months passed and Mr. Cooper, who had pawned a suit at Simpson's, called for it. On being told of the conditions under which it had been forfeited, he hunted up the detective, whom he informed that he had purchased the suit at a Sheriff's sale in Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1892, with other clothing to the value of $442.32, for which he had a receipt.

The detective arraigned Mr. Cooper in the Centre Street Court on a charge of larceny. H. C. Lyon, a clerk in Brokaw's clothing store, testified that the house had no such goods as the suit was made of before 1895. This, with the fact that the fit of the suit somewhat favored the long, lean man, more than the fat one, seemed to give him the advantage.

"Gentlemen," said the Magistrate, "I am a lawyer, not a tailor." Then he said he would have to think the matter over. The suit was left in the possession of Mr. Everett. Mr. Cooper was permitted to go on his own recognizance to appear again for further hearing July 2.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS SAY SILVER.

The Plank Passed by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 19.—The Democratic State Convention at 12:40 o'clock this morning elected Senator James Jones, Senator James H. Berry, Carroll Armstrong, and J. T. W. Tiller delegates at large to the National Convention. At a late hour the following platform was unanimously adopted:

We favor bimetallism, and to that end we insist upon the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 as money of final redemption with equal legal-tender power, independent of the action of any other nation.

We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds for any purpose in time of peace. We demand that the Government shall not surrender, but shall always exercise the lawful option to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver, as may be most convenient.

We demand the repeal of the present laws discrediting the silver money of the Nation and permitting the making of private contracts, payable in gold alone.

We are opposed to the National banking system and favor only the money of the Constitution, and we believe that the power and duty of the Government to furnish a circulating medium should not be delegated to private corporations. We favor the collection of an income tax as part of the revenue of the General Government, and demand such Constitutional amendments as may be necessary to authorize the same. We affirm the oft-repeated declaration of the Democratic Party in favor of a tariff for revenue only. We favor the election of United States Senators by the vote of the people in primary elections.

There was some objection to the money planks, but the platform passed by an almost unanimous vote.

LAWYER JOHN STACOM INSANE.

Former Well-Known Politician Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Stacom, a lawyer, was taken from Harlem Hospital to Bellevue Hospital last night by Dr. J. E. Kolingfeld of 1,715 Franklin Avenue.

Mr. Stacom had acted strangely for some time, and the recent discovery of unmistakable signs of insanity led to his being placed in the Harlem Hospital, from which he was removed last night.

He was formerly active in city politics, and was a member of Irving Hall. He was Warden of the Tombs from 1885 to 1871. His home is at 1,270 Union Avenue, and he had an office in Centre Street.

LARCHMONT SPRING REGATTA.

Sixty-three Yachts Entered for To-day's Races on the Sound.

The Spring regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club will be sailed to-day. There are sixty-three entries, and some fine sport is promised, particularly in the small classes. Nine have entered in the thirty-foot class and ten in the half-rater class. The preparatory signal will be given at 11:30 o'clock. The entries are as follows:

Schooners.—Class B—Emerald, Colonia. Class C—Iroquois. Class D—Amorita. Class E—Viator, Gevalia.

Sloops.—Class 3—Queen Mab, Huron, (yawl.) Class 4—Wasp. Class 5, (Flush Deck)—Uvira, Liris. Class 5, (Cabin Trunks)—Choctaw, Penguin. Class 6—Norota, Eidolon. Class 7—Coya, Infanta, Babara. Class 8—Dragoon, Acushla, Vorana II. Class 9—Feydah. Class 10—Vaquero II., Bogie, Hyale.

Special Class, (80-Footers)—Vaquero III., Wawa, Musme, Departure, Hera, Mai, Asahi, Esperanza, Carolina.

Cat-Rigged.—Class 11—Oconee, Onaway, Step Lively, Molly Bawn. Class 12—Presto, Jonquil, Elide, (cat yawl.) Class 13—Edwina, Violet, Ponce. Class 14—Terrapin. Class 15—Vetea, Americus, E. J. Sloat, John J. Class 16, (21-Footers)—Celia, Houri, Vaquero, Maysie. Class 17, (Half-Raters)—Willada, Question, Hope, Inlt, Paprika, Defender, Ideal, Kittie V., El-Heirie, Microbe.

Brought the Baby Mummy in a Bag.

From The Baltimore Sun.

The Rev. Dr. H. Allen Tupper, formerly pastor of the Seventh Baptist Church, has completed his circuit of the globe and returned to his home in Baltimore after an absence of eight months. His experiences as a "globe trotter" will be described by him in a series of books and magazine articles. "Girdling the Globe" is the title of a book in which a general account of his trip will be given. His journey in the Holy Land will be described in a second volume, called "Through Palestine and Syria in Saddle and Tent," while his observations in Armenia will form the groundwork for a third volume, to be entitled "The Armenians—Their Past History, Their Present Sufferings, and Their Future Prospects."

A fourth volume will be especially for children, and will bear the odd title of "My Baby Mummy." The removal of mummies from Egypt is strictly prohibited, but when far up the Nile the doctor was approached one day by a Bedouin Arab, who said mysteriously that he was prepared to sell the mummy of a baby. Dr. Tupper followed his informant and purchased a well-preserved mummy of a little child, who lived fully 4,200 years ago, according to the inscriptions found on the wrappings of the body. It was found that the mummy could be put in the doctor's valise, and in this manner it was carried by him during the remainder of his voyage, and brought home safely to Baltimore. The story interested the doctor's own children immensely when it was told to them, and he hopes to gain a wider circle of little listeners by using the mummy as the basis of a volume in which will be told the story of child life in ancient Egypt and much about its antiquities that would interest children.

No Populist Gain in Oregon.

From The Portland Oregonian, June 11.

The returns, practically complete, of the vote on Supreme Judge do not indicate any great gain for Populism in Oregon, as the following comparison with the vote for President in 1892 will show:

	1892.	1896.
Republican	35,002	39,791
Democratic	14,243	18,429
Populist	26,905	25,955
Total	76,210	84,175

This is a fair test of the regular party strength at this time. Changes are likely, however, for the November election, resulting from the effect of the financial discussion of the campaign. Judge Bean's plurality is 13,836; Harrison's was only 8,087.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the Winner.

NEW-HAVEN, June 19.—The winner in the prize speaking to-day was Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., of New-York; Henry D. Baker of Chicago won an honorable mention.

RUSH ON CANTON WIRES

Continued from Page 1.

Accept congratulations from the greatest gold camp on earth.

Mayor Strong, New-York—New-York will ratify your nomination by giving you the largest majority ever received by a Presidential candidate.

John Wanamaker, from Quarantine, New-York Harbor—Just received good news on steamer.

From clubs came the following:

The German Lincoln Club of Baltimore predicted McKinley's election and pledged Maryland's vote to that end.

McKinley Club, Covington, Ind.—Success will surely follow.

McKinley Club, Davenport, Iowa—Your election is assured.

Home Market Club, Boston—Predict a glorious victory for protection and sound money under your leadership.

McKinley League, Sacramento—Will give you a rousing majority.

Other clubs sending messages were the Blaine Club of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, New-York City; Young Men's Republican Association of Jersey City, Buffalo Republican Club, Ohio Club, Cleveland McKinley League, Thirty-seventh Ward, Philadelphia; the First McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club of Baltimore, McKinley League, State of New-York; Republican League of Florida, Italian Benevolence Society, pledging 1,000 Italian votes in Cincinnati; New-Brighton (N. Y.) Republican Club, McKinley Club, Homestead, Penn.; Marion Club, Indianapolis; Republican Club, Twenty-second Assembly District of New-York, (Charles K. Lexow, President;) Unconditional Republican Club, Albany, N. Y.; Republican Club, Madelia, Minn.; Union League Club, San Francisco; Lenox Republican Club, New-York; McKinley Club, and Union League Club of Philadelphia.

Cablegrams came from William Seligman, at Paris, and P. E. Studebaker, at London. The former said: "I believe that under your Administration great and solid prosperity will reign throughout the length and breadth of our country."

Messages also came from ex-Senator Dolph of Oregon, George S. Bacheller, Saratoga, promising 200,000 majority in New-York; John Addison Porter, Hartford Post; Lieut. Gov. Haile of Massachusetts, Ralph Peters, Cincinnati; Mayor Warwick, Philadelphia; James N. Tyner, ex-Postmaster General; Samuel J. Randall, son of the famous Pennsylvania protection Democrat; Scott Sweetland, Chairman Washington State Committee; P. D. Armour, Chicago; James Phillips, Jr., Fitchburg, Mass.

Congratulations were received from Horace Disston, Philadelphia; Albert Daggett, Brooklyn; John H. Baker, Indianapolis; Warren F. Leland, New-York; R. B. Mahany, Buffalo; Walker Evans, Louisville, Ky.; ex-Congressman Nathan Franks, St. Louis; John Gowdy, Chairman Republican State Committee, Indiana, and George R. Davis, Chicago.

An interesting feature of the telegrams was the large number coming from ladies all over the country.

Major McKinley expressed particularly hearty satisfaction over the numerous responses from the far West, approving his nomination and the platform and promising support.

In the crush succeeding the nomination and the confusion that extended over the whole night the visit of several bodies to the house escaped notice. One of the very first to arrive was a delegation of commercial travelers representing nearly every State in the Union, who happened to be gathered in Canton. The delegation was under the command of Capt. H. F. Weston of Pennsylvania, Col. J. H. Keating of Michigan, and Lieut. W. G. Ebersole of Ohio. Capt. Weston presented the club to the Major. Later a delegation of 250 from Carrollton, 110 from Minerva, 20 from Robertsville, and 50 from Osnaburg came in, and, headed by the Carrollton Band of twenty-five pieces, marched to the McKinley residence amid the cheers and shouts of throngs on the streets. Messrs. William Jamieson, H. H. Smith, George Vegeson, and H. O. Newell of Columbia called upon Major McKinley.

H. H. Smith told how, at his instance, Mr. McKinley made the first speech of his life, while he lived in Poland. There had been a gathering of old soldiers on one occasion, and at the close of the meeting they marched to the home of young McKinley, and he, as spokesman, called the young man forth and asked him to make a speech. He says the Major responded, and made a fine address.

The losses by theft last night are greater than at first reported. Eleven rifled pocketbooks were found on the grounds about the house, and one man had a valuable diamond stud torn from his shirt front.

NEIGHBORS CONGRATULATE HIM.

The Candidate Responds to Well-Wishes of Canton Delegates.

CANTON, Ohio, June 19.—The Canton delegation to the Republican National Convention came home this afternoon and went at once to Major McKinley's home. The candidate received the triumphant pilgrims under the trees of the side yard, and they gave him such a tribute as seldom falls to the lot of man. It was a memorable scene. Standing bareheaded just at the corner of the house, Mrs. McKinley sitting in a window behind him, from which she could see and hear all that occurred, was the friend and neighbor of the excited and enthusiastic throng, pale, but outwardly composed, save for a glistening of the eye that would not be repressed, listening first to the cheers of the assembled thousands and then to expressions of regard, respect, esteem, and affection, which must have been sweeter far to his ears than even the announcement of the fact which was the occasion for the demonstration.

Congressman R. W. Taylor of the Eighteenth District first addressed the Major. He said:

While we were not the first to present in person congratulations on the honor so worthily bestowed upon you by the Republican Party yesterday, we yet rejoice that we are the very vanguard of the returning host which witnessed that inspiring scene at St. Louis. The delegation which a few days ago left Canton with high hopes, returns to you with those hopes realized, and with the pleasing knowledge that as you are honored and loved here, so are you honored and loved wherever the American flag floats. This county twenty years ago gave you to the Congressional district which you have made famous. Four years ago the district gave you to the State, and now the State—the great, the splendid State of Ohio—gives you to the Nation, whose true son you are, and whose interest has been your constant care. We know that the same devotion and loyalty, the same courage and conscience, the same capacity and patriotism which have distinguished you from the beginning will characterize your labors in the wider field to which the American people will soon call you. How must your heart thrill when you recall that you are today first in the hearts of your countrymen, not because you are a Presidential nominee, but because you are first in the hearts of your countrymen?

He was followed by Judge Baldwin of Canton, and then by Judge Day, who, on behalf of the ladies of Richmond, Ind., where the delegates took breakfast this morning and held the first McKinley meeting in that State, presented a box of roses to the Major for his wife.

Major McKinley mounted a dry goods box and said:

My Fellow-Citizens: How can I make fitting response to the splendid tribute which has been paid by three of my oldest and earliest friends? I think I might be excused by merely saying that I am inadequate to the task, and can only express my gratitude from a full and overflowing heart. I have had a good many touching incidents in my life. Yesterday, immediately after the nomination I was surrounded by my neighbors and fellow-citizens who did not go to St. Louis and friends from Massillon and Alliance, and then came more of them from the City of Akron last night. With all these tokens I was deeply and profoundly impressed, but somehow the words spoken by these gentlemen, surrounded as I am by their associates who journeyed to St. Louis, somehow they have touched me deeply and have sounded the depths of my heart more profoundly than anything that has gone before.

In this audience to-day are representatives from all of the counties which for years constituted my Congressional district and with which I have been associated all my life. A large body of my fellow-citizens are here from Trumbull County, the place of my birth. A large number are here from Mahoning County, the place where I spent all of my boyhood; the county where I received my education, and from which I enlisted in the war for the preservation of the Union way back in 1861. And then around me are the later friends—for those Mahoning County I came to Stark, nearly thirty years ago. You have all been my friends ever since. And the good people of Trumbull County and the good people of Mahoning, and those of that old Mahoning Valley and the Western Reserve which was so long represented in the National House by Giddings and Wade and the immortal Garfield, the good people of these counties are all around me here to-day, and, my fellow-citizens, I will only add that I thank each and every one of you from the bottom of my heart for these manifestations of friendship, your devotion and your loyalty.

Canton could not help but make a good impression at St. Louis. Stark County could not help but make a good impression at St. Louis, and Mahoning County could not, for they sent their best men. I am surprised that any of them should have been honored with any title below a Colonel; and as you seem to have brought back what you went for, those whom you left behind want me to say that they are glad to see you home again.

The crowd frequently interrupted the address with cheers and shouting, and at its conclusion a deafening chorus of huzzas was given.

NEW-YORKERS MAKE A CALL.

John E. Milholland Introduces Warner Miller's Boom in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, June 19.—The McKinley League of New-York, which included the seventeen McKinley delegates from that State, burst in upon the Republican candidate this afternoon.

The train of the New-Yorkers was held at the station for the call to be made, and as time was precious McKinley hurried from his neighborhood reception through the house and to the front porch, faced the 200 eager New-Yorkers, who split the air with yells as he came through the door.

John E. Milholland acted as master of ceremonies, and, calling for order, said they would be addressed by Warner Miller, the next Governor of New-York, and by the next President of the United States. Mr. Miller said:

We thought it proper on our way home from the St. Louis Convention to call here and pay our respects to the man who has been honored by the Republican Party, and who is your fellow-citizen and neighbor. It has been my pleasure to know Gov. McKinley for nearly twenty years, and it gives me great pleasure here to-day to take him by the hand and congratulate him upon the great good fortune which has come to him in his nomination and to assure him on behalf of the Republicans of the State of New-York that we shall give to him and the Republicans the largest majority that has ever been given to any candidate since the organization of the Government. I can assure you, his friends, his neighbors, that the Republicans of New-York will be second to none in the whole country in their loyalty to the party. We have but a moment to spend here, and therefore I do not wish to take up your time in speechmaking. I came here simply to take the hand of Gov. McKinley and to assure him of the affection and love of the people in New-York. Now, gentlemen of the McKinley League of the State of New-York, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Gov. McKinley League of the State of New-York, it gives Kinley.

Major McKinley responded as follows:

My Fellow-citizens of New-York: It gives me great pleasure to meet and greet you here at my home to-day. It was most generous on your part to have paused in your journey to the East long enough to have stopped to give me the pleasure of meeting you face to face. Nothing could be more agreeable to me than to be presented to the members of the McKinley League of the State of New-York by my old friend, long a member of the House of Representatives, at Washington, Senator Miller. All we have to do this year, my fellow-citizens, is to keep close to the people, hearken to the voice of the people, have faith in the people, and if we do that the people will win for us a triumph for that great masterful principle, which in all the years of the past has given us plenty and prosperity.

A few remarks by George E. Matthews of Buffalo, President of the league, closed the speechmaking. The members of the league, including about a score of colored men, were presented to Major McKinley individually by Mr. Milholland, after which they rushed to the train and resumed their journey homeward. The New-Yorkers were scanned with great interest by the local throng, and their magnificent badges and banners made a deep impression. Several of them yielded to the solicitation of Canton dames and maidens, and left their badges as souvenirs of the visit.

While Mr. McKinley was at dinner a colored man from Youngstown named Cuney, sang to him and the family a song which he composed and wrote for the campaign, to their great entertainment.

Among the callers this evening was Webb C. Hayes of Fremont, son of the late ex-President.

MORE FIREWORKS NEEDED.

Paterson Requires Gunpowder to Express Its Indorsement of Hobart.

PATERSON, N. J., June 19.—This city still is rejoicing over the nomination at St. Louis of Garret A. Hobart for Vice President. While the people are well pleased with the nomination for first place, it is the second name that catches Patersonians.

Arrangements are under way to give Mr. Hobart a big reception on his arrival home. There will be a big turn-out and the whole city will be illuminated. There will be addresses by Gov. Griggs and Mr. Hobart. Then will come the celebration.

The impromptu parades and jollifications were kept up all last night, and some enthusiasts were still celebrating to-day. The uncertainty as to the time of Mr. Hobart's return has caused the arrangements for the celebration to be made subject to change of date. If he should come straight through, Mr. Hobart should arrive here Saturday night. If he should stop off at Canton to visit his running mate, he may not arrive here until Sunday. In that case the celebration will be held Monday night.

Gov. Griggs is greatly pleased over the nomination of Hobart. He says nothing ever gave him more gratification. He says that Jerseymen can hardly understand how Mr. Hobart became so prominent. The Governor says that Mr. Hobart is better known outside of New-Jersey than he is in the State, and that is saying a great deal. His associations with the big political leaders throughout the country has been close, and when his candidacy was announced, even his home friends were surprised at the offers of support that poured in from all parts of the country. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Samuel Fessenden, R. C. Kerens, Stephen B. Elkins, Matthew S. Quay, and M. H. De Young were among the men who urged the nomination of Hobart.

Many congratulatory telegrams from persons, firms, and Republican clubs have been received at Garret A. Hobart's residence here. Among those telegraphing their congratulations are S. B. Elkins, Russell B. Harrison, John Sloans, George S. Duryea, Samuel Thomas, Thomas L. James, John Wanamaker, who telegraphed from the steamship dock in Hoboken as he was leaving the steamer which brought him from Europe; S. V. White, Simon Borg & Co., J. Herbert Potts, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Justice Jonathan Dixon, the Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn, Senator Frye, Congressman Stewart, Henry C. Kelsey, James S. Clarkson, and Senator Perkins.

The local dealers in fireworks are doing some "tall hustling" to get in a supply. They had in many cases received their Fourth of July supply, and last night's demand exceeded the supply. The result was that early this morning they were telegraphing orders to New-York to ship two duplicates of their orders. Some ordered supplies sent by express to hurry them along, and offered to pay extra if the goods were delivered to-morrow morning. Some consignments arrived this afternoon.

How the Ice Was Delivered.

The delivery of a piece of ice was a performance that partook of a thrilling character yesterday. The ice was about the size of a tall hat. The purchasers were workmen on the new St. Paul Building, Ann Street and Broadway; the destination, the fifteenth story. The ice man said he generally left ice at the door, but he was accommodating. There is no door yet to the new building, and no stairs. A steel cable, used in the lifting of iron girders and heavy blocks of granite, swings from a derrick aloft. The ice man was ingenious. He tied a rope, net-like, about the ice, then he grasped the cable and planted his feet firm on the iron swivel ball from which the great block is suspended.

As the word was given for the donkey engine to start the ice up its upward journey the two workmen clambered into the ball, too, and the three were hoisted aloft and a crowd looked on and cheered. When the twelfth story was reached one of the workmen, smoking his pipe unconcernedly, stooped over and tightened the rope about the ice. It was considered, evidently, a precious burden to the workers up above. Ice, men, and ice man were safely landed on the fifteenth story.

who had stood with bated breath, "for all the ice in the Arctic seas, if I was in the heart of Africa."

Was Faregle Gallagher's Body.

The body of Faregle Gallagher which was found floating in the upper bay Thursday with gold and a thousand-dollar draft in the pockets of its clothing, was yesterday identified by Mrs. Bridget Grane of 631 Greenwich Street and John Gallagher, a nephew of Faregle Gallagher. Gallagher was thought to be near San Francisco, Cal., on his ranch. He was insane for a year, and only three months ago was discharged from Ward's Island Insane Asylum as cured. It is thought that he fell overboard from a steamer while on his way to visit friends in Ireland. He was not married.

COMING EVENTS.

—West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; sermon to bicyclists by the pastor, the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, Sunday evening.

—Grammar School No 77, female department, graduating exercises, First Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 9:30 A. M., June 23.

—Grammar School No. 95, graduating exercises, June 24, 9:30 A. M., 13 to 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

—Grammar School No. 41, graduating exercises, June 23, 10:30 A. M., 40 Greenwich Street.

—Anawanda Club, annual excursion to Locust Grove, June 22.

FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 19.—SS Normannia, (Ger..) Capt. Barends, from New-York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br..) Capt. Nicol, from New-York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Southwark, (Br..) Capt. Loewits, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

TELLS OF BOND PURCHASE

Continued from Page 1.

ness practically settled, when, on Monday morning, a letter was received from the Secretary saying that they had determined to abandon private negotiations.

Knowing as I did the inevitable result of a public announcement of the abandonment of the negotiation, I urged Mr. Belmont to leave at once for Washington, and said that I would communicate at once with the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Doing so, I learned that it was the intent to issue a public advertisement that afternoon. I urged the Secretary in the strongest terms not to do this, and at least to delay the issue until after an interview with the President and himself, stating at the same time that in view of the negotiations we had undertaken, and what we had accomplished, we felt entitled at least to that consideration. The Secretary a little later replied that the delay would be granted.

I therefore went to Washington that afternoon. Mr. Stetson accompanied me. On Tuesday morning we had an interview at which the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Stetson, and myself were present. I expressed to those gentlemen my decided view that an immediate supply of coin from Europe was needed to avert panic and widespread disaster. I further stated that such a purchase need not interfere with a later issue of bonds if desired, but that for immediate relief, to act as I had suggested was essential.

After a long discussion, during which the Coin Purchase act was shown by me to Secretary Carlisle, it was finally settled that a purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of gold should be made on the terms of the contract, so soon as it was evident that Congress would not grant any improved means of providing coin other than that already existing on the statute book. I think that is all.

Mr. Morgan stated in reply to questions by Senator Vest that the contract was drawn in the Treasury Department by Messrs. Carlisle, Olney, and Curtis. It was then submitted to Mr. Stetson and himself, and some verbal changes were made at their suggestion.

Senator Vest asked Mr. Morgan: "What profits did your house make out of the bond sale?"

"I decline to answer," was the reply. "I wish to state," Mr. Morgan added, "that I am perfectly willing to state to the committee everything that took place in regard to the bonds up to the time of their coming into our possession, but what took place after they were paid for and delivered to us is my private business. And let me say that no member of the Government or any official had any interest in any way in those bonds."

The question of Mr. Morgan's connection with the last issue of bonds, when William Graves bid for $4,500,000 worth and had not the money to pay for them, was then taken up. Mr. Morgan said that by the terms of his bid he considered himself liable to take all bonds on which a default had been made at first payment, whether the

WINGED FOOT WINS AGAIN

SHE PUT THE ROSLYN STAKES TO HER CREDIT AT GRAVESEND.

Hamilton Got Out of the Maiden Class by Winning the Falcon Stakes After a Tussle with Volley—Four Favorites Beaten at the Brooklyn Club's Track — Rubicon Shows What a Very Bad Race Horse He Can Be.

Though there were two stakes on for decision at the Gravesend track yesterday, neither was of sufficient importance to excite very general interest. The day was a perfect one for racing, and the track was in good condition, but the attendance was rather below the average. Friday is decidedly an off day for the races, as the general opinion is that four days a week are enough for the sport. There was a general slaughter of the favorites, Winged Foot and Roundsman being the only two that rewarded their backers.

Of the two stakes, the first run was the Falcon, for three-year-olds, which was won by Hamilton II., whom Taral finally managed to drive out of the maiden class. There were but two other starters, and Patrol, who carried the colors of the Blemiton stable, was made the favorite with the speculators. Both Volley and Hamilton II. were backed to beat him, however, and both of them managed to do it, for Patrol proved to be the weakest sort of a reed to pin one's colors to. Hamilton II. conceded weight to both the horses that ran against him, but the disadvantage in weight was more than compensated for because he had Taral on his back. To that alone was due the fact that he was able to beat Volley by a neck after a hard run through the stretch. Volley, in accordance with the time-honored "Pa Bill" Daly tactics, made all the running, and at the head of the stretch looked as if he was going to land the stake. But Taral was not to be denied, as he was bound to get Hamilton II. out of the maiden class. So a hard drive and a vigorous finish did the trick, and the backers of the Marcus Daly stable were in high feather. Patrol appeared to be of no account, and will hardly be dangerous in any of the stake events this season.

The other stake, which was run as the fourth race, was the Roslyn Stakes, for two-year-old fillies, but a quartette appearing to run for the money. Winged Foot was made the favorite, as she should have been, on the strength of her past races, and she won very cleverly from Euphemia L. Flying Squadron was expected to be the contending horse at the finish, but she collapsed utterly after running four and a half furlongs, and that gave Euphemia L. the chance to come on and get the second money. Flying Squadron cut out the pace in the early stages of the race, but when she was challenged by Winged Foot it was very evident that the favorite could do with her as she wished. There was practically no race to it, therefore, Winged Foot winning by a length and a half from Euphemia L., with McCafferty looking back over his shoulder at the rest of the field, and actually winning in a canter.

Buddha was the top favorite in the last race, and he was served up as the best sort of a good thing, but he failed utterly to pan out as he had been expected to do. King's Counsel with Taral in the saddle, was the choice of the layers and of many of the heavy bettors. He was beaten in clever fashion by the Kensico stable's filly Divide, who was well played for the race by a few choice spirits who follow Griffin's mounts when he is supposed to have a good thing under him. That pair had the race between them, Divide winning by a length from King's Counsel, with Edna D. four lengths further back, and a head in front of the good thing, Buddha.

Patrician was full of running yesterday, and his new owner, H. Eugene Leigh, more than won out when he defeated the California sprinter, Ferrier, who was the favorite in the betting. This was the third race, and was a run of a mile, but five starting for the money. How much the better horse Patrician was is best shown by the fact that he was giving Ferrier five pounds, and was ridden by the stable boy, Gardiner, while Ferrier had the services of Doggett in the saddle. Aurelian, who seems to be a complete disappointment this year, no matter where he may be placed, managed to get home ahead of Juno and Hurlingham.

After the Roslyn Stakes there came a scramble for the selling platers at three-quarters of a mile. It was a lively betting race, as all selling races are, and Paladin, Premier, The Swain, and Irish Reel were all played as "sure things" by the following of the respective stables and sets of bouts and trials. The start was a straggling one, and disposed of any chance that Paladin may have had, as he was much the worst served in the start, except for Medica, who was off away behind the field. Zanone, who had the best of the start, had things his own way all through the run, leading from start to finish and winning rather handily by a length from The Swain, who came very strong at the end, after going by his field on the turn to the stretch. Buckwa managed to squeeze home into third place. Premier showed up very badly, and as if he had gone back. He went up to his field two or three times, though he was very slow to get into motion, and was pulled up at the finish when Coyle found that he had no chance to get any part of the money.

The last race was a funny affair. It was a run of a mile and a sixteenth, with but four starters. Rubicon started off as if he was going to make a runaway race of it, and at one time had fully ten lengths' lead over the field. But on the far turn he cut it very badly. Doggett was able to bring Roundsman up from the rear, overtake Rubicon on the turn, and then romp home the easiest sort of a winner. Truly, Rubicon is the veriest counterfeit on the turf, unless it be Keenan.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds. Handicap. Time—1:09.

1—Divide, Kenisco Stable's ch. f., by Rossington-Unite, 110 pounds, 7 to 2 and 11 to 10.....(Griffin)
2—King's Counsel, C. H. Smith's ch. c., 112, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Edna D., Mitchell & Lambert's ch. f., 95, 12 to 1.....(Hewett)

Won by one length; four lengths between second and third.

Buddha, 114, 12 to 5, (Doggett,) and Her Own, 104, 3 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran, and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Falcon Stakes of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51.

1—Hamilton II., Marcus Daly's blk. c., by Iroquois-Carlotta, 112 pounds, 11 to 5 and out.....(Taral)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 97, 11 to 5 and out.....(Keefe)
3—Patrol, Blemton Stable's b. g., 94, 7 to 5.....(Hewett)

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; handicap. Time—1:43¾.

1—Patrician, H. Eugene Leigh's b. h., 5 years, by St. Blaise-Peerless, 123 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Gardner)
2—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 6, 118, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Doggett)
3—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5, 104, 4 to 1.....(Sheedy)

Juno, 3, 96, 12 to 1, (Lambley,) and Hurlingham, 5, 95, 60 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Roslyn Stakes, of $2,000, for three-year-old fillies. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., by Buchanan-Long Shore, 120 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(McCafferty)
2—Euphemia L., M. F. Stephenson's b. f., 115, 13 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Griffin)
3—Flying Squadron, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 115, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

Devil's Dream, 115, 15 to 1, (Taral,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling allowances. Time—1:14¾.

1—Zanone, S. Levy's br. g., 3 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 98 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Gardiner)
2—The Swain, Covington & Kent's br. c., 4, 112, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Buckwa, C. H. Smith's br. g., 5, 103, 8 to 1.....(Sheedy)

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

Irish Reel, 4, 99, 6 to 1, (Keefe;) Halton, 5, 108, 10 to 1, (Littlefield;) Premier, 3, 91, 4 to 1, (Coyle;) Lady Greenway, 3, 86, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Paladin, 4, 108, 4 to 1, (Doggett;) Forget, 3, 96, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) Medica, 4, 87, 20 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Navahoe, 4, 99, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran, and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:50.

1—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 3 years, by Inspector B.-Hayti, 107 pounds, 1 to 2 and out.....(Doggett)
2—Rubicon, J. E. McDonald's ch. h., 5, 119, 2 to 1 and out.....(Taral)
3—Harmony II., C. Littlefield's ch. c., 3, 85, 40 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won by two lengths; twenty-five lengths between second and third.

Sir Arlington, 3, 91, 30 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Silver Brook, 108 pounds; Shillelah, 105; Bragalone, 100; Myrtle L., 99; Emeskay, 88; Esherdown, 97; Simonian, 97; Lady Mottle, 97; Break o' Day, 97; Sannie, 97; Tryant, 92.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Handicap. Septour, 114 pounds; Long Beach, 107; Charade, 105; Volley, 99; Doggett, 96; Chugnut, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Tremont Stakes, of $10,000, for two-year-olds. Six furlongs. Don de Oro, 118 pounds; Salvado, 118; Eldolon, 118; Arbuckle, 118; Albanian, 118; Rhodesia, 115; The Friar, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Montague Handicap, of $2,000, for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth. Merry Prince, 117 pounds; Hamilton II., 108; Cassette, 100; Tomoka, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Non-winners at the meeting. Knight, 114 pounds; Sir Dixon, Jr., 112; Hohardon, 112; Hartwell, 112; Uncle Luke, 111; Buckwa, 111; Lustre, 100; Bonaparte, 101; Belle Washington, 96; Emotional, 96; Graziosa, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Sir Dixon, Jr., 112 pounds; Premier, 107; Brisk, 107; Septour, 107; Cromwell, 104; Copyright, 103; Captain T., 103; Sherlock, 94; Bombazette, 92; Bessie Browning, 87.

SEVENTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For maiden two-year-olds. Tappan, 107 pounds; Talisman, 106; Dye, 105; Jersey Lad, 105; Mistral II., 100; Sandel, 100; Tragedian, 100; One Chance, 97; Trianon, 97; Agnes Weed, 97.

American Racers Abroad.

LONDON, June 19.—Wishard, owned by Duke & Wishard of America, won the Queen's Stand plate, an unimportant event, at the Ascot Heath meeting to-day. Wishard was 8 to 1 in the betting, and defeated Zrabanda by four lengths. Five others ran.

In the race for the Wokingham Stakes, a handicap at 6 furlongs, Helen Nichols, owned by Duke & Wishard, and Pierre Lorillard's Anisette ran unplaced.

The chief race of the day, the Alexandra Plate, at three miles, was won by L. Brassey's colt Pride, with Orunium II. second, and Rockdove third. Bard of Avon, the favorite, ran fourth. Lorikett was the only other starter.

ANOTHER GAME FOR BROOKLYN.

New-Yorks Defeated in a Hard-Fought Contest.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Brooklyn, 3; New-York, 2.
Baltimore, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Washington, 8; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 3.
Pittsburg, 6; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	31	17	.646
Baltimore	31	18	.633
Cincinnati	31	20	.608
Boston	27	20	.574
Philadelphia	27	23	.558
Washington	25	21	.543
Brooklyn	27	23	.540
Pittsburg	25	23	.523
Chicago	27	25	.519
New-York	20	31	.392
St. Louis	13	36	.265
Louisville	10	36	.217

The Brooklyn baseball players paid their first visit to the Polo Grounds yesterday and defeated the New-York Club by a score of 3 to 2. Sullivan pitched for the home team, while Daub was in the box for the visitors. It was a pitcher contest throughout. Sullivan held the Brooklyn team down to six hits, but they bunched them, and scored 3 earned runs.

In the first inning Sullivan proved to be an easy mark, and 2 runs were scored. The Brooklyns, by timely hits, scored another run in the fifth. The home team scored in the second and the last innings, and altogether made 7 hits off Daub.

The game was a good one, and both teams played well. Sullivan succeeded in striking out three men. Payne relieved Daub when the game was half over, and he proved as hard a nut for the New-Yorks to crack as Daub. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Da's, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ewing, c.	2	0	2	3	2	0
H. Da's, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0	0
Connor, ss.	1	1	2	1	4	1
Wilson, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	0	0	0
*Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	9	6	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Corcor'n, ss.	0	1	1	2	3	0
Lache'e, 1b.	1	1	17	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	1	1	4	0
Ander'n, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	1
Sh'b, 2b., lf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Burrell, c.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Daub, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Payne, p.	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	6	27	15	1	

*Batted for Sullivan in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; New-York, 1. Two-base hits—Lachance, Shindle, Burrell, G. Davis, Connaughton. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen base—Tiernan. First base on errors—New-York, 1. First base on balls—Off Daub, 2; off Payne, 3; off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By Sullivan, 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; New-York, 10. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

Other League Games.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	—9
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Philadelphia, 8. Error—Baltimore, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Lucid and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Washington	2	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0—8

Base hits—Boston, 10; Washington, 10. Error—Washington. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Maul and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Wallace and O'Connor; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch, Young, and Daily.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburg, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Hart, McFarland, and Douglass; Killen and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

Paterson, 9; Newark, 4.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Paterson to-day took the first of the three games to be played here with Newark. It was not until the fifth inning that the visitors found and pounded Bristow's curves, and then it was all up with Newark. The score:

Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—4
Paterson	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	2	—9

Base hits—Newark, 8; Paterson, 12. Errors—Newark, 7; Paterson, 3. Batteries—Bristow and Rothfuss; Gray and Elton. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Wall Street Men to Play Ball.

Two teams representing Thomas L. Manson, Jr., & Co. and Charles Head & Co., Wall Street firms, will play baseball on the Flushing Athletic Club grounds this afternoon. Richard King will be the umpire, and he will call the game at 3 o'clock. It will be a hot contest, and many of the friends of the players will watch the game. The teams will be as follows:

T. L. MANSON & CO.	CHAS. HEAD & CO.
L. H. Smith, c.	H. Campbell, c.
Clinton Graham, p.	H. Hodgolls, p.
C. D. Matthews, 1b.	R. Van Vleeck, rf.
T. F. Allen, jr., 2b.	A. B. Cornell, 3b.
Raymond Halsey, 3b.	Frank Story, 1b.
Richard Larkins, ss.	James Lorre, 2b.
Charles D. Hays, cf.	H. H. Sackett, ss.
J. J. Cook, lf.	"Ollie" Hart, cf.
H. F. Moss, rf.	Frank English, lf.

ing at 6 A. M. from Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Random run, starting at 10 A. M. from 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Fox Wheelmen—To Rockaway Beach, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Bay Ridge.

Liberty Athletic Club Wheelmen—To New-Brunswick, starting at 7:30 A. M. from 156 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Yellow Fellow Wheelmen—To Cold Spring Harbor, starting at 7:30 A. M. from Fifty-ninth Street and Boulevard.

Catholic Club Wheelmen—To Yonkers, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Jersey City.

Manhasset Cyclers—To Amityville, starting at 8 A. M. from President Street, Brooklyn.

New-York Tourist Wheelmen—To Pompton, starting at 9 A. M. from Seventy-third Street and Boulevard.

Huguenot Wheelmen—To Stamford, Conn., starting at 8 A. M. from New-Rochelle.

Twenty-third Regiment Cycle Corps—To Morristown, starting at 8 A. M. from armory, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Wheelmen—To Rockaway Beach, starting at 9 A. M. from Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Greenwich Wheelmen—To Far Rockaway, starting at 8 A. M. from 309 West Fourth Street.

Indian Cycle Club—To Tottenville, starting at 7 A. M. from Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

St. Aloysius Wheelmen—To Bergen Point, starting at 9 A. M. from Newark.

Palma Club Wheelmen—To Hempstead, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Jersey City.

Williamsburg Wheelmen—To Hudson County Boulevard, starting at 9 A. M. from 273 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg.

New-York Athletic Club—To Travers Island, starting at 10 A. M. from Sixtieth Street and Boulevard.

Waverly Bicycle Club—Century run, starting at 6:30 A. M. from Dunton, L. I.

Amity Wheelmen—To Far Rockaway, starting at 8:30 A. M. from Flushing.

Bushwick Wheelmen—To Staten Island, starting at 9 A. M. from 841 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn.

Aurora Grata Wheelmen—To Rye Beach, starting at 8 A. M. from Flatbush.

Morris Wheelmen—To Freeport, starting at 8:15 A. M. from 601 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Gramercy Wheelmen—To Freeport, starting at 8 A. M. from 4 West Ninth Street.

Long Island Wheelmen—To Morristown, starting at 8:15 A. M. from 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Century Wheelmen—To Tarrytown, starting at 8:30 A. M. from 310 West Fifty-third Street.

Lexington Wheelmen—To Suffern, starting at 8 A. M. from 52 Lexington Avenue.

Logan Wheelmen—To Woodside, starting at 9 A. M. from 228 East Broadway.

Tee-To-Tum—Random run, starting at 9:30 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Riverside Wheelmen—To Asbury Park, starting at 8:30 A. M. from West Fourteenth Street.

Harlem Wheelmen—To Ridgewood, starting, slow division, at 8:20 A. M., fast division at 8:45 A. M., from 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

St. George Wheelmen—To Roslyn, starting at 8 A. M. from Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Linwood Wheelmen—To New-Dorp, starting at 9 A. M. from 59 West Eleventh Street.

Nassau Wheelmen—To Plainfield, starting at 8 A. M. from 129 Division Street, Brooklyn.

TO-DAY'S BIG CYCLE MEET.

Atalanta Wheelmen Expect Fine Track Sport at Waverly Park.

Arrangements have been made so that the trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad leaving Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 12:30, 1:20, and 1:30 P. M. and Brooklyn, via Annex, ten minutes earlier, will stop to-day at Waverly to accommodate those who desire to attend the big race meet promoted by the Atalanta Wheelmen. Special trolley cars will also be run to the grounds from Broad and Market Streets, Newark. The track is on Frelinghuysen Avenue, half-way between Newark and Elizabeth, and easily accessible by wheel from Newark.

The largest individual entry list so far as known received by any club in the metropolitan district for a one-day meet has been recorded by the Atalantas, and they are, therefore, much elated over the prospects for success. Exactly 240 individual entries have been accepted, making a total list in all events of almost 600 names. In the race for novices 101 riders will endeavor to win their spurs. The club handicap has brought out 145 aspirants, and 16 crews are entered in the tandem race. This should prove one of the prettiest struggles of the day.

The officials for the meet will be as follows: Referee—Robert Gentle, Chief Consul New-Jersey Division; Judges—W. C. M. Hotze, New-York; G. A. Beckwith, Paterson; C. F. Fitch, New-York, and T. A. Zimmerman, Manasquan; Timers—Charles Brown, Newark; T. F. Meehan, Jersey City; T. I. Lee, New-York; Scorer—W. V. Belknap; Starter—A. H. Chamberlain, Rahway; Clerk of the Course—W. A. Dobbie; Announcer—Fred. Burns; Handicapper—J. Chetwood Wetmore.

"L" Trains for Cyclists.

A delegation representing the New-York City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen called on George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, two or three days ago, and asked that trains be run on the elevated road for the special accommodation of bicycle riders. It was suggested that such trains be run at intervals of half an hour. Mr. Gould informed the wheelmen that he would lay the matter before the Board of Directors, and it will be considered early next week. Mr. Gould himself is reported to have favored the suggestion.

Manhattan Men Dine Together.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club, which has its clubhouse in the Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, held an informal dinner last night at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, in honor of the ninth anniversary of the founding of the club. Joseph Oatman presided, and twenty of the forty members of the club were present. Short speeches were made by J. P. Post, Jr., R. L. MacFarland, P. S. Pelham, and W. J. McCormack. All of the addresses were impromptu and treated of the history of the club.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—There is considerable curiosity among local racing men to see the new bicycle track at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and for this reason the races of the Harlem Wheelmen this afternoon may attract many riders who are not members of the club.

—The Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn enjoyed an invitation club run with the Triangle Wheelmen of this city on Thursday evening. There were seventy-five men in the party, and they visited Coney Island, going down over the cycle path.

—The annual race meet of the Hudson County Wheelmen will be held at Bergen Point on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club instead of at Guttenberg.

—Entries for the race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen on the 27th inst. close to-day. It is thought there will be 300 individual entries.

—Bridgeport, Conn., has a Chinaman who rides a bicycle.

A RACE FOR SATANITA.

Ailsa and Britannia Beaten in a Good Blow Off Cork.

QUEENSTOWN, June 19.—There was only one race, that of the large-raters, in the Royal Cork Yacht Club regatta to-day. The course was the same as that of yesterday, from the Spit Lightship to Poorhead, thence to and around Daunt's Rock Lightship, and back home, three times around, finishing in the harbor, fifty miles. The prizes are £90 and £20. The weather was fine, and there was a good westerly breeze. The yachts crossed the line together at 11:05. The Satanita was the weather boat, and the Ailsa was to leeward of the Britannia.

The first round was finished as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Satanita	1	2	58
Ailsa	1	3	02
Britannia	1	3	02

The wind was growing fresher as the first round ended. The freshened wind held throughout the second round, which was finished as follows: Satanita, 2:28:05; Ailsa, 2:30:35; Britannia, 2:33:05.

The Satanita was the winner and the Ailsa took second prize, the boats finishing in the following order: Satanita, 4:19:25; Ailsa, 4:20:45; Britannia, 4:25:24.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 19.—Passed East—Steam yachts Reverie, F. G. Bourne; Nerled, Albert J. Wise; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Clermont, A. Vansantvoord; Sylvia, E. M. Brown; ——cia, Henry F. Noyes; Marmda, Henry Walters; Ava, Walter Ferguson, and Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; schooner yachts Shamrock, Willard P. Ward; Alert, Clement A. Griscom, and Intrepid, G. P. Knapp, sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Passed West—Steam yachts Freelance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Reva, G. L. Ronalds; Doctor, T. C. Lyman; Tolnette, R. D. Evans; Elsa, Miss E. L. Breeze; Aida, William P. Douglass, and Lorna, W. L. Stow; raters Mai, O. B. Jennings; Departure, C. Barnum Seeley, and cutter yacht Norota, Frederick M. Hoyt, were launched from Woods's yard this afternoon, and left for Larchmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19.—The Brown University Yacht Club sailed eastward to-day. Sloop yachts Ventura, George Baker, and Mariquita, Alexander M. Griswold, also sailed.

Yacht arrived—Steamers Barracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell; Silva, Jesse Metcalf, and Euginie, Rhode Island Yacht Club.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; Duquesne, Theodore Hostetter; Cosette, Joseph Whitall, and Sultana, John R. Drexel, and sloops Perl, Theodore Zerega; Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands, and Minerva, Joseph Fletcher.

Bits of Yachting News.

—The New-Rochelle Yacht Club will hold a Fourth of July celebration. At night all the yachts in the harbor will be illuminated, and fireworks will be displayed from the float in front of the clubhouse.

—Hasan Morse's new half-rater has been launched from Weber's yards, and is now in commission.

Work and Dolan Win.

LONDON, June 19.—A pigeon shooting match took place under the auspices of the London Gun Club yesterday. Among the intending competitors in the coming international reunion shoots who took part in yesterday's match, were the American marksmen, George Work and Yale Dolan, both of whom took first prizes.

Connecticut's Tennis Championships.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 19.—James Terry of Hartford made an excellent showing at the State tennis tournament on the Brooklawn Country Club's grounds this morning in his contest with Arthur Foote, the Yale expert. Terry was beaten, but his work won repeated applause. The score was 6—3, 2—6, 6—2. Sheldon defeated Griffith, 8—6, 6—0, 6—3; Hooker beat Kent, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3; Burchard and Van Buren defeated Dolge and Compagnie, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

George P. Sheldon of Yale, one of the expert tennis players taking part in the tournament, was to-day robbed of a gold watch and $10 in cash, which he had left in his locker in the dressing quarters. Edgar P. Long, a local player, also lost a watch.

Larned Beaten by Mahony.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—In the final game of the lawn tennis tournament to-day, H. F. Mahony of Dublin, after a fine contest, beat W. A. Larned, the American player, by a score of 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—3.

BICYCLES.

Columbia Bicycles
SALESROOM
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEAR 31ST STREET.
OPEN EVENINGS.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD.
BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURAN'T McLEAN & CO., 280 Broadway.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club

SPRING MEETING.

June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.

Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car.) 1:20 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 4:30.

From Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:53 A.M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.");* at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matters, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, Frontera, and Vera Cruz, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, Cape Gracias, and Greytown, per steamship Flamboro, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Flamboro";) at 1:30 PM for Brazil direct and for La Plata Countries, per Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos per steamship Adriatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil and for La Plata Countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at 2:30 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellaura; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Tuesdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‖Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to July 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‖Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 12, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Pulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS, VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days, and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON

A STRANGE WEDDING STORY.

Romantic Marriage That Took Place in Portland, Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 19.—A strange story has leaked out in connection with a secret marriage ceremony which was performed on Wednesday evening last by a local Justice, the contracting parties being Mrs. Adelaide J. Skelton of Washington, D. C., and George Bunn, formerly of the same city. The sole witness of the marriage was Col. W. H. Eppinger, a prominent attorney and an ex-member of the bench.

Years ago, before her marriage, Mrs. Skelton was a belle in Washington society, and George Bunn was her favored admirer. Bunn went to the Orient in search of fortune, and was not heard from for years. Meanwhile, his lady love married Skelton, who was attached to one of the foreign legations at the capital. Last Winter Bunn returned to Washington and renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. Skelton. Finding their mutual regard unchanged, they planned an elopement, which occurred from that city some three weeks ago.

Heartbroken because of his failure to induce his wife to return, Skelton sickened and died a few days ago. Immediately upon learning of his death, the couple came to Portland from Kelso, Washington, where they had been quietly living, and arranged for their secret union. After the ceremony they returned to Kelso. Mrs. Bunn is said to possess considerable wealth and to have been well regarded in Washington society.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Some Legislative Questions That Will Be Considered by Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Railway legislation will be an important factor in the proceedings of the short session of the present Congress next Winter. Several measures were under consideration at the recent session which will again be taken up in one house or the other, and may call for active exertion on the part of railway men for the protection of their interests. They will probably abandon the one measure of positive legislation which they succeeded in getting upon the calendars of both houses at the late session. This was a bill which was suggested by the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the constitutionality of the act of 1893 compelling witnesses to testify in inter-State commerce cases where they were secured against the effects of their testimony.

The railroad men claim that their bill, which changed the penalty for offenses of inter-State law from fine or imprisonment to fine only, would result in the stricter enforcement of the law, because railroad officials and shippers would be more disposed to testify truthfully against each other when the penalty was simply a money fine than if it involved personal suffering and disgrace. Members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission did not take this view of the matter, and secured the adoption of resolutions by unanimous vote at the recent convention of Railway Commissioners of the several States protesting strongly against the bill. Their protest was so influential that an effort was made to withdraw the bill from the House calendar into the custody of the committee which reported it. The withdrawal was not accomplished, but the measure is certain to encounter strong opposition if it is ever called up in either house, and the effort probably will not be seriously made.

The other railway measures pending at the late session will simply call for opposition on the part of the railways, if they call for any action on their part. One of them is the comprehensive bill providing for arbitration of railway disputes, which received the indorsement of a committee of the convention of Railway Commissioners. One of the striking features of this bill is the provision that the railway may be put into the hands of a receiver upon the petition of the Attorney General of the United States, if the dispute between the corporation and its employes threatens to embarrass inter-State commerce. The power to grant such a petition is limited, but it is likely to encounter serious scrutiny if not opposition from the railways. They hardly had time to make a fight against the bill regulating punishments for contempt of court if they desired to. It was called up by Senator Hill of New-York during the closing days of the session, and was passed without a division on the day before adjournment. The essential purpose of the bill is to prevent the imprisonment of railway employes and others without fair trial by jury when they fail to obey the order of a court which relates to a matter outside the formal proceeding of the court.

Master Car Builders in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, June 19.—The thirtieth annual session of the Master Car Builders' Association will close to-day. At the morning session S. P. Bush of Columbus, Ohio, reported on metal for brake shoes, laboratory test. In making this report, he said the committee to which the matter was referred conferred with the Executive Committee of the Committee on Road Tests of Brake Shoes of 1895. The report, being one of the most important, was discussed at length before it was accepted. The committee to consider what improvements may be made in the construction of passenger car ends and platforms for increased strength in ordinary service and emergencies, reported, through Chairman E. W. Grieves of Baltimore, Md. The Nominating Committee reported the following officers for 1896-7, which was accepted: President—S. A. Crone, New-York City; First Vice President—E. D. Bronner, Detroit, Mich.; Second Vice President—E. A. Schroyer, Chicago; Third Vice President—J. T. Chamblain, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer—G. W. Demarest, Baltimore; Executive Committee—G. W. Rhodes, Aurora, Ill.; Pulaski Leeds, Louisville, Ky., and M. M. Martin, Decatur, Ill.

The above officers will be elected previous to the final adjournment. The close of the morning session was devoted to the topical discussion of various subjects.

The closing session was held this afternoon, and was devoted to the reading of papers on "Handholds and Height of Drawbars," by H. S. Hayward of Jersey City; "Uncoupling Arrangements for M. C. B. Automatic Couplers," by G. L. Potter of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and "Stenciling of Cars," by A. M. Waitt of Cleveland, and discussion of the same.

Invitations for the convention, to meet in 1897 at Niagara Falls, Montreal, Old Point Comfort, Denver, and Chicago were received, but no action was taken, as the selection of the place of meeting is made in conjunction with the master mechanics' organization. After ratifying the report of the Nominating Committee on officers for 1896-7, and brief speeches by the newly elected officers, the convention adjourned. The association will go on an excursion to Lake George to-morrow as the guests of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The Master Mechanics' Convention will open here on Monday.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A dispatch from Chicago says: "The Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and other eastbound roads, which are members of the Joint Traffic Trust, have suffered as severely from the diversion of the wool traffic via. St. Paul and Duluth, as the Western roads, and it is understood action will be taken requesting the Board of Managers to at once give permission to meet the Canadian Pacific rates."

—In appreciation of the liberal patronage given by the public to the York River line between Baltimore and Richmond, the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company will on July 1 begin a new line between Baltimore, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, in keeping with its rail connections, the Southern Railway system.

—R. S. Logan, formerly chief clerk for General Manager J. Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., has resigned and accepted a similar position with his former employer, Charles M. Hayes, now General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, with offices in Montreal, Canada.

—Harry I. Miller, Superintendent of the main line of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, has been appointed General Superintendent of the road and his office has been transferred from St. Louis to Terre Haute.

—George S. Edgell, Treasurer of the Long Island Railroad, and son-in-law of the late Austin Corbin, was yesterday elected President of the Manhattan Beach Company in place of Mr. Corbin.

—C. T. Wright has been appointed Division Freight Agent of the Lake Erie and Straitsville Division of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters in Sandusky.

—William Lidderdale, formerly Governor of the Bank of England, has been elected Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Chicago Great Western Railway.

—President Stevenson Burke, of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway says that 1,000 tons of heavy steel rails are to be laid on that line at once.

—Timothy Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton, has presented a fine library to the town of Stamford, Conn., his birthplace.

—For the second week in June the gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville show an increase of $16,000.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses with

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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fare, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 195, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 124 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 18 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 880 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

A NATURAL SUMMER RESORT.
COUNTRY AND SEASHORE COMBINED.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.

Beautiful location on Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island and inlet to ocean; one hour from New-York; boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; fine roads and interesting drives; select family hotel receives 400 guests; full orchestra; highest class appointments; rates reasonable. Send for descriptive pamphlet. NOW OPEN.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

The Arverne

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, LONG ISLAND,
Will open for the season June 27.
Call or address,
ARTHUR R. WOOD,
Everett House, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Now open. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable.
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NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

WAWBEEK LODGE

Hotel and Cottages,

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

OPEN JULY 1.

URIAH WELCH, Manager.
PROCTOR C. WELCH, Asst. Mgr.
WAWBEEK, FRANKLIN CO., N. Y.
N. Y. City address care Fifth Avenue Hotel.

ADIRONDACKS.

Blue Mountain Lake.

Prospect House,

NOW OPEN.

Largest and finest hotel in the Adirondacks, reached by New-York Central and Delaware and Hudson River R. R. For terms and circulars apply to W. SEWARD GRAPP, Manager, 390 5th Av., New-York, or Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, Hamilton County, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

THE ANTLERS,

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Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address
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AND 15 COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE,

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THE CHATEAUGAY.

Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet. Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports. Terms moderate.
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Merrill, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.

The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

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Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

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Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

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Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

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NEW-YORK—Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

OPENS JUNE 27.

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Kaaterskill Park,

Kaaterskill Lake,

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Four Hours from New-York.

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NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

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THE GREAT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.
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THE LARGEST, BEST, AND MOST MODERN.
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Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular.
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NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

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Saratoga Springs,

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Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.
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SARATOGA SPRINGS.

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Season of 1896, Open June 15 to October 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,

Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
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Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

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LONG BRANCH.

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Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets. Address, to June 20, Mansion House, Brooklyn. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

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Appointments and service first-class.
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Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
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The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

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No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE ACCORDED AN ARDENT WELcome to Central Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Sunday, 11, full choral service; infant exercises, vested choir, 1:30; voices, 3:30, pleasant hour; 7:30, vesper service and organ recital. Sermon: "The Prophet of Islam," Rev. S. Parkes Cadman. Service every night. Tuesday, "Puritan in England and America," Mr. Cadman. Friday, questions answered. Saturday, temple concert. Free to all.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (CORNER Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., song service, 7:30 P. M. Welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th St.—Rev. D. W. Morehouse will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry Van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. Rev. George D. Egbert of Cornwall, N. Y., will preach.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Prof. John F. Genung, Amherst College, will preach; services at 11 and 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Children's day service at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by Rev. John Williams; 4 P. M., evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "Religiousness and Righteousness." 12:15, Sunday school.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., PARK Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach; subject, "Nebuchadnezzer's Long Vacation." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARlem.—First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic: "Graven on the Palms of His Hands," and 8 P. M., topic: "Pilate's Dilemma."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights.—Rev. Edward P. Terhune, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st Street,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Gold and God."
No evening service.
Wednesday evening, devotional meeting, 8 o'clock.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
The Pastor Will Preach at Each Service.
Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 8.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Chapter of Names."
4 P. M.—"A Trio of Apostles."
A Cordial Welcome for Every One at both Services.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. John S. MacIntosh, D. D., of Philadelphia, is expected to officiate.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. At 7:45 P. M., Dr. Edward Judson will preach. All are welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square South, Edward Judson.—Preaching 10:45 A. M. by the pastor and 7:30 P. M. by the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Seats free; strangers welcome. Congregational Bible Class, 4 P. M., conducted by Mr. W. Lewis Fraser.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, at 53d St.,
Rev. CHARLES L. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "Sustained Zeal."
8 P. M., "God's Looking Glass." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St.—Rev. E. E. Chivers, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Evidence of Immorality."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Dr. Lyman Abbott will preach at 10:30 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The pastor, Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. There will be no evening service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Services in the morning at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, (German;) solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony Harrison Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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36th ST., 55 WEST.—Newly and daintily furnished rooms for gentlemen only; with or without private bath.

250 WEST 72d ST.—Pleasant, cool Summer home; near Riverside and Central Parks.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 114.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking bay; near bridge and ferry; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, A FEW boarders can be accommodated in a private family at reasonable rates. Address Mrs. H. M. RIDEOUT, Bartlett, N. H.

LARCHMONT MANOR.—Oak Cottage, overlooking Sound; desirable rooms for season; every convenience; best service and table.

HOTELS.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQ. Family hotel; American plan; $2 per day up; Judson Annex, 42 Washington Square; $1.50 per day.

EUROPE.

Midland Railway Hotels.

England: Telegrams "Midotel." Wm. Towle, Mgr.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.
MIDLAND GRAND HOTEL, ST. PANCRAS, LONDON.
MIDLAND HOTEL, BRADFORD.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, LEEDS.
THE MIDLAND HOTEL, DERBY.
Specialties: Excellent Cuisine, Comfort. Moderate charges.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

Cabriolets, Victorias, Wagonettes, Fancy Traps, Station Wagons, Spiders, Canopy and Extension Top Phaetons, in great variety.

At prices to suit the times.

SPECIAL SALE OF RUNABOUTS.

H. M. DUNCAN,

487 & 489 5th Ave.

(17 YEARS WITH J. B. BREWSTER & CO.)

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.)

Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Departments. SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten, 342 Lexington Av.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives. 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.—Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., May 23, 1896.—There will be offered at public auction here JUNE 24, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., obsolete and unserviceable ordnance stores consisting of small arms, scrap metals, miscellaneous stores, etc. Catalogues can be had on application to Col. A. MORDECAI, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS or PARLORmaid, laundress, cook.—Family going abroad desires situations for their chambermaid, waitress or parlormaid, laundress, and cook. Apply, at present employer's, on Friday and Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock, 181 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. A. D., 33 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young English girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. M., care Mrs. Douglas, 327 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; city or country. Call, present employer's, at 14 East 82d St.; no cards.

Companions.

COMPANION.—As companion to lady; by a young lady graduate of 18, who is intelligent and amiable; plays on the piano and violin. English-American, Box 197 Times.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to do the work of a small private family; no objections to country; best city reference. M. S., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook and laundress by day or month; daughter as child's nurse or waitress; together, separately; city or country. Mrs. B. S., 327 East 48th St.

COOK, WASH, IRON, or do GENERAL HOUSEwork.—By a young woman in small family; country preferred; willing, obliging; best city reference. C., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family only; country preferred; good baker; soups, meats, entrées, creams; no washing. 308 West 30th St candy store.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 20 East 12th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; competent in all branches; city or country. 126 West 10th St., second floor.

COOK, &c.—German Protestant; good economical cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 33d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman as first-class laundress; by the day. 309 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; perfect fit guaranteed; fancy waists, skirts, tailor-made suits; $1.50 per day. B., 110 West 17th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By skilful dressmaker by the day or week; terms, $1.50; references. B., 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BUTTON

IT ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION AT MR. PARKER'S TRIAL.

Evidence of the Commissioner's Absence from Meetings Presented to Mayor Strong—Gen. Tracy's Thrusts at Elihu Root, Who Went Off on a False Trail—Col. Kipp's Minutes at Fault in Relation to the Attendance at Some Meetings.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was among the first arrivals at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, where the hearing on the charges against Police Commissioner Parker was resumed. In the lapel of Mr. Roosevelt's coat was fastened an ivory-colored button, as large as a silver dollar, bearing the portraits of McKinley and Hobart. The faces could be distinguished across the room. Mr. Roosevelt was very proud of the emblem, which, he said, was the first of the kind to reach New-York. All concerned in the case, excepting Commissioner Parker, seemed interested in it. Commissioner Roosevelt submitted it to close inspection with infinite good nature and evident gratification.

The hearing yesterday lasted less than four hours. It virtually closed the case for the prosecution. Certain parts of the minutes are yet to be identified by Clerk Delamater, who transcribed them from notes to the minute book. This should occupy only a few moments on Monday, when the hearing will proceed, after which the defense may be put in.

Elihu Root, who has conducted the prosecution, has confined himself mainly to documentary evidence. Minutes of the board showing absences from meetings by Commissioner Parker, and complaints, trials, and pension cases referred to him, have constituted the presentation on which the Mayor must pass judgment. Col. William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Board of Police, and Commissioner Frederick D. Grant, have been the only witnesses. Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews, although in constant attendance, were not called. They have sat daily near the head of the examination table, where were the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, or his representative, and Mr. Root, and they have prompted the examination or have fished out papers for Mr. Root's benefit at every session. To all appearances they have been part of the prosecution.

Gen. Tracy, Commissioner Parker's counsel, cross-examined Col. Kipp yesterday in regard to the absences charged against Commissioner Parker in the minute book of meetings. In the report of a meeting at which judgment was approved to dismiss an officer from the force the minutes did not note Commissioner Parker's presence, and his absence was charged in the Mayor's charges. It appeared, however, by the minutes that Commissioner Parker voted on the motion to sustain the judgment, so that he must have been present. Gen. Tracy's questions sought to bring out that the omission in this instance to credit Commissioner Parker with attendance at a meeting at which he voted might have occurred also in regard to other meetings. When he had dwelt sufficiently on the possible inaccuracy of the minutes to emphasize this point, Gen. Tracy proceeded to show that at stated meetings the business transacted had usually been discussed and agreed upon by the Commissioners in advance, the meetings thus becoming mere matters of routine, for purposes of record.

It was also brought out that special meetings were often hurriedly convened, and that all the Commissioners did not always receive notice of them. Absences of other Commissioners were noted, the testimony showing that meetings had been postponed on that account, the business of the department, according to Gen. Tracy, thereby suffering.

After a series of questions in this line had been put, Mr. Root objected to a question regarding the business which had taken Commissioner Roosevelt to Boston on June 26, 1895.

"I wish to show," Gen. Tracy explained blandly, "that Mr. Parker was the most diligent of all the commission."

"We are not trying Commissioner Roosevelt," Mr. Root retorted.

"We will show," Gen. Tracy continued, "that many meetings were put off because of Commissioner Roosevelt's absence on a lecturing tour, and that the department suffered from those absences."

"We are proving charges against Commissioner Parker, and not against the other Commissioners," Mr. Root said. Col. Kipp then testified that since the present board went into office Commissioner Roosevelt had been absent from two meetings, Commissioner Andrews from four, Commissioner Grant from six, and Commissioner Parker from forty-six.

"They must have neglected some other business, or they never could have found time to attend all those meetings," was Gen. Tracy's comment.

"Suppose each of the other Commissioners had been absent as many times as Commissioner Parker," Mr. Root asked, "how many meetings could have been held?" Col. Kipp figured out that there could have been no meetings.

"Did you not understand that special meetings were held Jan. 21 and Jan. 28 because the absence of Commissioner Parker from regular meetings had prevented the transaction of necessary business?" was the next question.

"No."

"Was not the afternoon meeting of Jan. 28 necessary because Mr. Parker had been absent from the morning meeting?"

"Morning and afternoon business had no relation to each other. The same papers were not presented at both meetings."

Returning to the fifty-six complaints which Commissioner Roosevelt took from Commissioner Parker Feb. 10, Commissioner Parker having held them since November, Mr. Root undertook to show Commissioner Parker's neglect. A letter from Josephine Shaw Lowell was offered. She had complained of an excise violation, and when a report was made to her she expressed herself dissatisfied with it in the letter offered. Gen. Tracy glanced over part of it, beginning "My Dear Mr. Roosevelt." Then he objected to it, saying: "We cannot admit Mr. Roosevelt's private correspondence as testimony in this official investigation. This letter, as I read it, refers to a pointless communication received from Mr. Roosevelt's department. We are not responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's pointless communications." The Mayor ruled out the letter, but did admit a letter from Col. Kipp to Mrs. Lowell, showing that a complaint referred to Commissioner Parker had been investigated.

Mr. Root went over various complaints referred to Mr. Parker in November. They failed to show in most instances that the complainants had been notified of investigations until February, or had expressed themselves satisfied. Gen. Tracy persistently opposed questions calculated to draw from the witness opinions or inferences. The papers themselves were the only competent evidence, he held. A discussion occurred whenever Gen. Tracy objected. In the course of examination regarding a complaint by the City Vigilance League, Mr. Root became quite earnest in denunciation of the absurdity of objections to clear proof of negligence.

It appeared when he resumed his seat that the official papers over which the ado had been made had nothing to do with the subject under immediate inquiry. On Gen. Tracy's motion, all the testimony taken under this misapprehension was stricken from the record. "Since you have been using the wrong paper, Mr. Root," Gen. Tracy added, "you must learn something about your case, or else your eloquence will go for nothing."

Papers connected with several of the complaints indicated the probability that complainants had been promptly notified of investigations, and that formal notice in February added nothing to information which had been conveyed in November. One excise complaint was by John Acker, who gave his address as 329 West Forty-ninth Street. The police reported in November that there was no such number, but Commissioner Roosevelt directed that a report be sent to him in February.

"Since the address was fictitious, where was the report to be sent?" asked Gen. Tracy. "Or would a Commissioner, knowing the facts of the case, direct that a report be sent at all?"

"Why, certainly," said Mr. Root.

"I suppose you would address it, then," said Gen. Tracy to Mr. Root, "to John Acker, at large."

Papers in a complaint from Magistrate Cornell stating that drunken persons had been taken before him, had an indorsement by Commissioner Roosevelt, in blue pencil. It was difficult to decipher. "A key goes with that," said Commissioner Roosevelt, who managed to make out what it means. "I have brought this out," Gen. Tracy said, "merely to know if ability to write a legible hand is one of the qualifications of a Police Commissioner."

The remainder of the session was occupied with questions designed to show that some of Commissioner Parker's absences from meetings were to be explained by the engagement of his time elsewhere in the service of the board. Col. Kipp stuck to the record, which could not answer such questions. He testified freely, however, that nearly all regular meetings were cut-and-dried affairs, the business to be done having been usually discussed and arranged by the Commissioners beforehand.

DEATH OF FRANCIS J. TWOMEY.

For About Thirty-five Years He Was in the City's Employment.

Francis J. Twomey, who for about thirty-five years was the Assistant Clerk, Deputy Clerk, and Clerk of the Common Council of this city, died Thursday at his home, 1,349 Fulton Avenue, where he had moved last Tuesday.

Mr. Twomey left his position as Clerk of the Common Council in January, 1892, and since that time his failing health had forced him to live quietly. For a year or two he had been able to move around only in a wheeled chair. The excitement of moving from the house at 576 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, where he had lived for fifteen years, may have hastened his death.

Mr. Twomey was born near Montreal, Canada, Sept. 25, 1825, and came to this city with his family in 1836. He was a printer, having learned the business in the office which the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawkes conducted in connection with St. Thomas's Hall College, at Flushing, L. I. He remained there from 1841 to 1844, when he got a job in the printing office of The Sun, at Fulton and Nassau Streets. He was afterward a compositor on The Evening Mirror, then published at Ann and Nassau Streets, and on The Home Journal, until 1849.

McSpedon & Baker were then the printers to the City Corporation, and Mr. Twomey in 1849 went to work for them, being associated with them until 1855 as proof-reader and foreman. While in this place he read the proofs of two volumes of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and of a number of works on municipal history and government.

Mr. Twomey's first political appointment came in 1855, when he was elected one of the Assessors of the Nineteenth Ward. The next year he was appointed a Captain of police for that ward by Fernando Wood, Mayor; James M. Smith, Recorder, and Sidney P. Stuart, City Judge, who made up the Board of Police Commissioners. This office he held until the Metropolitan Police came into existence.

While employed by McSpedon & Baker Mr. Twomey had become acquainted with the late David T. Valentine, who was then and had been for many years Clerk of the Common Council. Mr. Valentine made him an assistant Oct. 1, 1857, and the next year he was chosen Deputy Clerk, which office he held for sixteen years, until he was made Clerk of the Common Council.

Mr. Twomey had gained a knowledge of the methods of City Government which few men possessed, and this knowledge was an important factor in his reappointment year after year to the position of Clerk, until 1892, except for ten months in 1879, when he acted as Deputy to Jacob M. Patterson, then a Police Justice.

While Deputy Clerk, from 1857 to 1869, Mr. Twomey acted as Clerk to the Finance Committee of the Common Council when that body made up and passed on all appropriations for the City Government.

Mr. Twomey assisted in getting up a number of books of reference published by the city. He compiled the report of the committee which managed the "obsequies of President Lincoln," and an edition of "Railroad Grants and Ferry Leases." He assisted in compiling many of the curious "Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New-York," formerly published each year. Some of them were almost entirely his work. A complete set of these volumes, now rare, was one of Mr. Twomey's most valued possessions.

Mr. Twomey's last visit to the City Hall was made four years ago, when he had in view some work for the city. Mr. Twomey leaves a wife and one married daughter. The funeral will be held this morning at his late residence and at the Church of St. Augustine, Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

MR. OUTERBRIDGE'S LILY SUIT.

The Verdict Includes Punitive Damages Against R. F. Downing & Co.

The account published yesterday in the papers of the suit of Theodore Outerbridge, a lily grower in Bermuda, against R. F. Downing & Co. of Exchange Place, brokers and owners of Downing's Foreign Express, did not fully explain the effect and result of the verdict of $1,535 rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

There was no dispute on the trial that Downing & Co., to whom the plaintiff had consigned 210 boxes of lilies, to be sent to different persons throughout the United States in time to be used as decorations of various churches at Easter, had not delivered the goods to the purchasers, but had sold them to their own customers.

The plaintiff did not attempt to make actual proof of any damages, except for the value of the boxes in question. The value of these boxes, deducting the express charges, was between $500 and $600.

The defense was that the boxes had been insufficiently and improperly marked by the plaintiff, and that the defendants had supposed them to be boxes of their own, and had sold them under this impression.

Judge Wheeler charged the jury that no amount beyond the actual value of the boxes could be awarded to the plaintiff, unless the jury believed that the defendants deliberately and intentionally and in wanton disregard of the plaintiff's rights had appropriated the flowers to their own use; and that, if they so believed, they might award such additional sum as they thought proper as punitive damages.

The jury awarded $1,000 to the plaintiff, in addition to the actual damages suffered by him.

CAPT. MARTENS'S TRIAL DELAYED.

An Adjournment Granted by Commissioner Roosevelt.

The trial of Capt. Frederick W. Martens of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station on charges brought by Moses D. Hamilton was adjourned yesterday by Commissioner Roosevelt until June 30, at the request of Mr. Friend, counsel for the Captain.

Mr. Hamilton, who alleges that in September, 1891, he paid Capt. Martens, who was then a Sergeant in the Tremont Station, $15 for designating his store at 1,955 West Farms Road as a polling place in the Thirty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

In asking for an adjournment Mr. Friend said he had been given to understand that the Commissioner would not go on with the trial yesterday. Mr. Moss, who is prosecuting the charges against Martens for the Parkhurst society, was not present, but Superintendent Dennett appeared in his behalf and asked that no adjournment be granted until Mr. Moss arrived. The latter then held a whispered conversation with the Commissioner, to which Mr. Friend made a vigorous protest. Superintendent Dennett said he was talking about a private matter.

Mr. Friend replied that the application for an adjournment was made publicly, and that all matters pertaining to it should be announced publicly. It was understood that Mr. Dennett said that he might not be able to produce his witnesses another time.

Commissioner Roosevelt finally adjourned the trial.

Don't allow yourself to trifle with a Cold, and so encourage the development of some latent Pulmonary and Bronchial disease, which often ends fatally. You had better cure your Cough or Cold by promptly resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old-time remedy for all Coughs, Lung and Throat affections.

The best Family Pill—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE.—Adv.

ITS EXCUSE AN OLD ONE

"PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY" AS A REASON FOR VIOLATING LAW.

Manhattan Railway Company Says It Is Unable to Run Through Trains Across the Harlem on the Third Avenue Line—Despite This Same Assertion in 1894, the Law That Is Being Violated Was Passed—North Siders Bound to Win.

The phrase "physical impossibility" has become a sort of standing joke now on the north side.

It played an important part in the hearing before the Railroad Commissioners Wednesday, when it was the chief and only reason adduced by the Manhattan Railway Company to show why it should not comply with the statutes and obey Chapter 743 of the Laws of 1894.

Long before the hearing before the Railroad Commissioners, as far back, indeed, as 1894, this glib phrase was made to do double service for the Manhattan Railway Company in its efforts before a legislative committee and before Gov. Flower to prevent the passage of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Butts.

Despite the assurances of the company that it would be a "practical impossibility," to run continuous trains without change of cars across the Harlem River on its eastern lines, the bill became a law, and passengers have been entitled ever since to a ride from the City Hall to Tremont without having to change cars.

The company has never made any attempt to comply with this law, and vigorous protests of outraged citizens who dwell beyond the Harlem River have been met invariably with suave promises and evasive explanations.

Now that the matter has been definitely brought before the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York in a formal complaint made by George J. Grossman, the north siders are confident that the company will be compelled to fix a date within which it will satisfy the Commissioners and the public with a reasonable compliance.

"Everybody across the Harlem knew," said a north sider yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that the company would again bob up with the 'practical impossibility' excuse. But that had already been passed upon when the law was made, for it is absolute nonsense to suppose a law could ever be passed that was practically impossible of observance.

"None of us believe that the company is really serious in making this a ground for excuse. It is what we call an 'elegant bluff,' and a 'bluff,' moreover, that we mean to 'call.'"

The Manhattan Railway Company owns the entire block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets and Second and Third Avenues, with the exception of a small piece about 100 feet square on the southeast corner. It is only necessary to construct a switch at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to run continuous trains along One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and over the Second Avenue Bridge.

Messrs. Gumbleton & Hottenroth, the attorneys for George J. Grossman, have written to the Board of Railroad Commissioners requesting that they be allowed to accompany the engineer that the board may select. This is not because the north siders think the engineer might lean in his report to the side of the Manhattan Railway Company, but simply on the general principle that two heads are better than one.

The majority north siders simply ridicule the idea that an engineer's examination is necessary at all. The whole matter is so simple, they say, that a street-car conductor could make just as good a report as an engineer. However, as the result of the engineer's examination cannot be otherwise than favorable to them, the north siders are well content that the examination should be made.

"The Manhattan Railway Company," said Mr. Hottenroth yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in reply to questions, "own so much of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Second and Third Avenues that, with very little trouble and at comparatively small cost, the necessary switches for compliance with the law could be soon constructed.

"The talk about its being a physical impossibility to run continuous trains and obey the law is all nonsense. It is just so much dust thrown in the eyes of the Railroad Commissioners and the public. It is not a physical impossibility to run through trains on the Second Avenue, nor can it be so on the Third Avenue.

"It is a noticeable fact," continued Mr Hottenroth, "that when this law, which we are fighting to have enforced, was passed, in 1894, the identical arguments were presented before the legislative committee by the Manhattan Railway Company as were presented by its counsel, Julien T. Davies, at the hearing before the Railroad Commissioners last Wednesday.

"In 1894 the company urged that the suburban road was a separate corporation, with a distinct Board of Directors and managers, whereas the answer in the present case sets forth plainly that the suburban road was purchased in 1891, and the whole stock was transferred to the Manhattan Company in April of that year. So you see what sort of adversaries we have to deal with. Moreover, Mr. Davies, in reading the answer to the Commissioners, deliberately left out that interesting portion which for the first time since 1894 admits that the suburban road ceased to be a separate corporation in 1891.

"All the arguments presented at Wednesday's hearing were made in 1894, before the legislative committee and before Gov. Flower. In spite of them all, the bill became a law, and I have never been able to understand why the company has so openly dared to disobey it."

At the hearing in 1894 Mr. Hottenroth purchased tickets at the Battery, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, City Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and at Tremont, showing that they were all identically the same, and that the suburban road and the Manhattan Railway Company were not separate and distinct corporations.

TRAVELERS RETURN FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Britannic and the Fuerst Bismarck.

The White Star steamship Britannic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, had among her saloon passengers Oscar de Amaral, D. Arellano, Miss H. E. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Hurd, Mrs. W. L. Livingston, Dr. M. C. O'Connor, and Capt. A. W. Money.

The Fuerst Bismarck of the Hamburg-American Line, from Hamburg and Southampton, also arrived yesterday. She brought among her first-cabin passengers Director Gustave Amberg, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Frank Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Day, Mr. and Mrs. John Day, Mr. and Mrs. William Day, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Longfellow, John B. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Olmsted, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Passavant, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Russell, Miss Alice Russell, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. R. Rivers, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Miss Wanamaker, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. White, and Thomas W. Tamplin.

Double Service on the Fall River Line

The Fall River Line is to operate a double service this Summer from June 29 to Sept. 6, inclusive. During this period the great steamboats, the Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim, will be in commission together, two of them running nightly between New-York and Fall River, while on Sundays there will be but one boat—at 8:30 P. M.

The 5:30 P. M. boat will run express to Fall River, touching at Newport on Monday mornings only, while the 6:30 P. M. boat will land at Newport, reaching there about 4 in the morning, remain there until 6 o'clock, and then proceed to Fall River.

Express train service is operated between the steamboat wharf, Fall River and Boston, Cape Cod points, Plymouth and the South Shore, Cottage City, Nantucket, as well as other points on the Old Colony system of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The volume of traffic via this popular line is always enormous, while from present indications, the pleasure travel this season will doubtless be unusually heavy, hotel people in the East generally predicting a very brilliant season.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A large school in Harlem, which is supported by philanthropists, is visited occasionally by a certain Dr. Lore, who lives in the neighborhood. He is known as the "children's friend."

"He is so kind," said one of the managers. "He gives us his services, and when we need assistance—the children, for instance, have teeth that need extracting—we send them to him, and he takes out the aching tooth." The question is now, In what light do the children regard that kind doctor?

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He had become, with great delight, a suburban resident. He watched with joy, in which was mingled self-congratulation, the budding and blossoming of his own vines and fig trees. He wore a cluster of the prettiest pink-tipped blossoms from a loaded shrub.

"Evidently you are not fond of quinces," remarked a farmer neighbor, noting the floral adornment.

But he was, and now he watches the young fruit growing, notes a bare place here and there, and sadly thinks of what might have been.

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"You see the difference between New-York and Philadelphia when you come to do business in the two places," said a New-York man just returned from the Quaker City. "I called on a man in Philadelphia yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and found him in his office. I called on several other men a little later, and by 10 o'clock, about the earliest time I can see a New-York man, I had done more business than I can do in a day here."

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"How small it is!" is one of the first remarks of foreign visitors there, particularly Englishmen, says one of the attendants of old Trinity Church. "They hear of the church, know that we consider it old, and expect to find an immense cathedral."

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The ever-increasing flood of modern books is not doing away with the classics, even for popular use. She was a pretty little shopgirl of about eighteen, on her way home at night, and she was reading —"Robinson Crusoe."

***

"I never was so thoroughly impressed with the importance of dress as I was early the other evening," said the young up-town woman, "when I met on the cars the head waiter of a restaurant which I frequently visit. I admit that I am afraid of waiters. I only hope the inward tremors I experience are not visible when I have to ask those pompous individuals to serve me. It is only when I am with my husband, or a few friends are taking luncheon with me, that I really feel that I have courage to assert myself.

"But that man whom I am accustomed to see in his black suit and immaculate linen was transformed. He wore a cheap suit of clothes, an old derby hat, and carried a shabby bag. I should have said before that he lived in that black suit. I am convinced that if he appeared in his professional capacity in those old clothes, he would be a meek and subdued man."

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No man need suffer now for lack of cool headgear. There are beautiful, loose-woven grass helmets on the market, through which the Summer breezes will blow, and which are warranted to make the wearer look like a genuine East Indian—or something else. And they cost less than $1.

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"I'd give more for the chances my office boy has of making his way in the world," said a wealthy and prominent ex-Judge, "than I would for the prospects of my son, with all I can do for him. Look at that boy in the other room. He is always pegging away at something that will help him to an education, but he never fails to hear my bell the first time I ring. A young man born to wealth seems to have no incentive to make the most of himself. And, as to the skeleton to be found in the closet of the rich, they don't have one—their closets are full of them."

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"I hear it everywhere," she said, "when I go into the poorer streets of the city, 'Give me a flower, Miss. Ah, give me a flower!' It seemed so hard for them to plead for flowers at this time of the year, and I sent to my sister, out of town, for a lot of roses. I didn't think much of it when I took them out one morning, but the children, boys and girls, gathered around me in crowds. I couldn't move. No, they didn't many of them snatch them. 'Look out for your watch, Miss,' said one little girl. It was pinned to my dress. I hadn't thought of that. I was so frightened for fear some one I knew would see me, too. Finally I got away. I had thought it was such a nice thing to do, and I was only frightened, and so tired I had to go home and rest for two hours. But it must have done some good to the children."

***

"Get on to de monk," shouted a newsboy on Park Row the other evening. The average New-Yorker is sufficiently familiar with the dialect of the street gamin to know that it was a representative of the simian species and not of the monastic life that excited the youngster. Monkeys are commonplace enough on the streets of the city, but this particular monkey was no common mendicant, with hand-organ and Italian accompaniment. He nestled on the left arm of a lady whose right arm held that of an escort. The "monk" seemed quite as much at home as though he were a lap dog, and was not the least disconcerted by the attention he attracted as he was carried along the crowded thoroughfare.

***

A tall, fair, ruddy-faced man was seen crossing the bridge to Brooklyn the other evening. With him was a round, fat, roly-poly black thing on four legs. The man was William Hamilton Woodcock, organist and master of the Garden City cathedral choir; the black quadruped was a half-grown bear. They met by chance a month ago in the Adirondacks, whither Mr. Woodcock had gone to look after trout.

***

A globe trotter, recently returned from a trip around the world, said: "New-York is the most cheerful great metropolis in the world. The more I go abroad the more I realize this fact; there is something about New-York life, the life of the streets, I mean, that is distinctly cheerful. Paris, with all its gayety, is yet not as cheerful, and London is, for the greater part of the year, terribly dreary. The only other metropolis that can be compared in point of cheerfulness to New-York is Brussels, which is, of course, one of the small capitals."

AGAINST TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Decision by the Appellate Division in Favor of a Subway Company.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed the order dismissing the writ of certiorari to review the action of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment in assessing the personal property of the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company. The decision, which was unanimous, closed as follows:

We think it clearly appears that the action of the Commissioners was arbitrary and unjust. Prior to 1895, the capital of the company, exclusive of its real estate, for the purposes of taxation had never been valued at over $75,000, and as there was no change in the condition of the company or in the character or the value of its property in the year 1895 which would justify an increased assessment, the action of the Commissioners in increasing it to $939,941 should be set aside, and the order appealed from, which dismissed the writ, should be accordingly reversed, with costs, and the amount of the capital assessed at the same sum as in the years prior to 1895.

The case was regarded as an important one, as establishing a precedent for similar cases.

Reunion of Phillips Exeter Men.

Are union of the Phi Epsilon Kappa Society of Phillips Exeter Academy was held at the Arena, in West Thirty-first Street, Tuesday evening. Among the members present were Arthur Powe Lord, Daniel Alpheus Bullard, ex-President of the society, Robert H. Hilton, Newton Booth Farkington. After the meeting dinner was served and several speeches were made.

The New-York Times

is NOT AN ORGAN, but

is the best home-newspaper published. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

JUMPED FROM A HOSPITAL WINDOW.

Appendicitis Patient Ran Through Streets in His Night Clothing.

Philip Ferrara, attired only in a night robe, ran through Raymond Street, in the direction of Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. He was caught by Fireman Freel, and was taken to the Adams Street Station in a patrol wagon.

On the way he kept calling for a priest, and said he wanted to make a confession, as he had killed two men. At the station it was seen that he was ill, and in a dangerous condition, and an ambulance was summoned to take him to the Brooklyn City Hospital, from which he had escaped when left alone for a few minutes. He was operated upon for appendicitis Thursday night.

While the nurse was absent yesterday, he got out of his cot, and, going to the window, jumped out, a distance of twenty feet, and then ran through the large yard to Raymond Street, and thence toward Myrtle Avenue, where the fireman caught him.

It was found that his bandages had been loosened, and his condition is such that it is not expected he will recover, although the operation, when performed, was a successful one.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton announces that the United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that the examination for clerks, carriers, and porters, scheduled to be held in August next, be omitted. This action is taken in consequence of the fact that the existing registers are sufficient to meet present demands.

—Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Charles L. Guy, William H. Barker, and Henry A. Porter as Commissioners to appraise the value of property to be taken for a park in the Twenty-third Ward at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Cromwell Avenue.

—Joseph Whittaker, thirty years old, no home, was found dead, with his skull crushed, in the rear yard of 536 West Thirty-ninth Street yesterday morning. The police believe he fell from the roof of the building. He had been accustomed to sleep in vacant rooms in the house.

—Alexander Williams, twenty-five years old, of West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a stonecutter employed on Altman's new annex building on Eighteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, was knocked from the roof yesterday by the swinging of a derrick and instantly killed.

—Yesterday was the last day of the term in the Appellate Court. The next term will begin in October. Meantime the court will be open on two or three days for appeals on orders. One of these days will be June 29, and another probably July 28.

—Celia Fenton, a two-month-old infant, was accidentally smothered yesterday while sleeping in bed with her mother, at 201 East Forty-seventh Street. It is thought that the mother accidentally rolled over on the baby in her sleep.

—Nine candidates for doormen in the Department of Public Works were examined yesterday by the Civil Service Board.

Brooklyn.

—Police Inspector Elias P. Clayton of the Brooklyn department, who until his promotion was in charge of the Coney Island Station, was presented Thursday night with a diamond shield. Some of the men who paid for the shield served the county in the penitentiary for conspiring with John Y. McKane in the Gravesend election frauds. They were present at the presentation, as was also McKane's brother.

—Acting Capt. John L. Zimmerman of the Twenty-third Precinct, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, was assigned to the Adams Street Station yesterday, and Sergt. James D. Reeves was assigned as Acting Captain of the Twenty-third Precinct. Charges have been preferred against Zimmerman for conducting himself in an unbecoming manner.

—Corporation Counsel Burr yesterday made public an opinion in which he finds that all the employes under the County Government, including those in the District Attorney's office, are within the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission.

—Plans are being prepared to remodel Erasmus Hall, in Flatbush, for city school purposes. It will cost over $10,000 to change the interior and fit the building to accommodate between three and four hundred high school pupils in September.

—Charles L. Seib, fifty years old, of 563 East Thirteenth Street, New-York, committed suicide at Herlitz's Hotel, on Bushman's Walk, Coney Island, early yesterday morning. He asphyxiated himself with illuminating gas.

—Twenty-four Republicans applied to the Supreme Court yesterday for a mandamus to compel the Sharkey faction of the Twenty-fifth Ward to restore them to membership. Decision was reserved.

—Julius N. Kalley, a real estate broker, yesterday obtained a verdict against William Ziegler for $7,305.12 for services in the purchase of the property at 28 to 36 Liberty Street, New-York.

—The Lincoln Club will have a Republican banner raising at its clubhouse, New-Utrecht Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, to-night.

—There will be no more civil service examinations for clerks or letter carriers in the Brooklyn Post Office until February, 1897.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will open another five-cent route to-day. It will be to Corona and Newtown.

—The Gen. George K. Warren Monument will be dedicated at Prospect Park the morning of July 4.

—The receipts for excise certificates in Brooklyn yesterday amounted to $56,000.

Long Island.

—The bodies of Mahlen and Stephen Seaman, who were drowned Thursday night in the large reservoir from which the City of Brooklyn obtains its water supply, were recovered at midnight and taken to the Seaman Home, on Franklin Street, Hempstead.

—A special meeting of the Levi P. Morton Campaign Club of the First District of Jamaica was held last night to indorse the nomination of McKinley and Hobart. The club changed its name to McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club.

—A. N. Lewin of New-York, who, with his family, is occupying the Gibson cottage at Far Rockaway, was robbed of eighty-six pieces of silverware, valued at $500, Thursday night. It was marked "R. D.," "C.," and "A. L."

New-Rochelle.

—The closing exercises of Trinity Parish School were held Thursday evening. Every seat in the large audience room of the Parish House was occupied. The music was under the direction of Mrs. Clara G. Bartholomew. The children of the Parish School will rose in the gymnasium at the Gymnasium for the benefit of the hospital Saturday afternoon.

—It was decided at the meeting of the Armenian Relief Society in the Gymnasium, Thursday afternoon, to canvass the village for subscriptions, and to call a general mass meeting for the discussion of the Armenian question.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nutt have gone to Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Nutt will attend the annual dinner of the class of '90, Harvard, of which he is a member, and the closing exercises of the university.

—Huguenot Lodge of Masons will attend evening service June 28 at Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. The sermon will be by the Rev. Dr. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church.

—The Rev. Arthur H. Goodenough, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, is the guest of C. W. Harman at Sag Harbor, L. I.

—A fair will be held at Trinity Parish House Wednesday for the benefit of the Trinity Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society.

Jersey City.

—Five canal boats laden with grain were found adrift and apparently abandoned during Tuesday's storm by Capt. George Hammond, of the tugboat Edwin Stevens. He towed the boats to Weehawken, and then filed a libel for salvage with United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe at Jersey City. Before it could be served the boats were removed by their owners, but were subsequently found at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, and attached. The cargoes of the five boats are valued at $50,000.

—The Board of Finance yesterday received from the various boards their estimates of moneys needed for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. The total amount is $1,479,266. As the Water Department is not self-sustaining, a proposition is under consideration to put meters in all houses and charge tenants for the water consumed. The objection to this plan is that the city will have to pay for the meters, and the gain may be offset by the expense.

—Abraham Cohen, eighteen years old, of 543 Newark Avenue, died suddenly yesterday from inflammation of the stomach. He was a bright, promising lad, one of the recent graduates from the High School, and took part in the exercises Thursday evening. He was taken ill Friday morning and died twenty hours later.

—The Rev. Chalmers D. Chapman, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, in the Greenville district, has resigned to accept a call to a church in North Carolina. He will leave about the middle of July. The church has been financially embarrassed for several years.

Funeral of M. J. S. De Garmendia.

The funeral of Martin J. S. De Garmendia, who died at Ludlow, N. Y., on Tuesday, was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this city, yesterday morning. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father Francis Kelly of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The pall bearers were George J. Gould, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Duncan Elliott, Arthur Herbert, Duncan Emmett, Washington Whitehouse, Alphonse Navarro, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, James I. Harriman, Guilford Hurry, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Louis Greer, Lieut. Bridgeman, Newbold Edgar, and Andrew Miller. After the services the body was taken to Baltimore for burial.

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Smith Gray & Co

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. and Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.

A rush on Russian Crash Suits yesterday — unobtainable elsewhere we're told.

A few Pure Linen Drill Suits reduced from $10, $11, and $12 to $5, are worth coming for to-day. Better come early.

200 pair of Striped Duck Trousers at $1.25, formerly $1.75, will also be a feature to-day. Just the thing to keep company with a blue serge coat for outing wear.

Boys' Washable Suits, $2 to $5.
Negligee Shirts at $2 and $2.50, were $3.
Pure Silk Ties, 2 for 25c.
Morleys, $5. Underwear to-day, $3.
Straw Hats, $3. None better at any price.
Ladies' Shirt Waists at half price.
Ladies' Tailor-Made Bicycle Suits, $8.75 to $35.
Prompt attention to out-of-town orders.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Grant Allen, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"STEALING THE PADRE,"

By Edgar Mayhew Bacon,

NOW RUNNING.

June.
22—"Stealing the Padre," Edgar Mayhew Bacon.
23—"Tom's Uncle," Charles G. D. Roberts.
24—"Tom's Uncle," Charles G. D. Roberts.
25—"How John Haliburton Delivered His Dispatch," William Beatty.
26—"How John Haliburton Delivered His Dispatch," William Beatty.
27—"How John Haliburton Delivered His Dispatch," William Beatty.
29—"The Rare Good Fortune of Booby Baines," Anthony Hope, begins.

WILL OF MARY A. LIVINGSTON.

Bequests Made to Institutions and to Friends and Relatives.

The will of Mary A. Livingston, widow of Rear Admiral John W. Livingston of the United States Navy, was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. There is no petition with the will, and the exact value of the estate is not known.

The charitable bequests are $5,000 each to the American Seaman's Friend Society, Society for Promoting the Gospel Among the Seamen in the Port of New-York, the Marine Society, Home for Incurables, St. Lu

Saturday
June 20-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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BREWED *and* BOTTLED *by*
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MRS. CARTER AGAIN STAR

SHE CONCLUDES HER TESTIMONY IN MR. BELASCO'S SUIT.

Mr. Deming Tells the Actress She Is a Decided Artistic Success—But Before That He Had Told the Court He Wished to Show Her Statements Were Not at All Times to be Taken as Veracious—The Trial Nearly Finished.

The trial of the suit of David Belasco, playwright, against Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank, Chicago millionaire, for the recovery of $65,000 for training Mrs. Leslie Carter as an actress and putting her on the stage, which has been going on before Justice Giegerich and a jury in the Supreme Court for the last three weeks, was concluded yesterday, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned. The arguments of counsel will be made on Monday.

Mrs. Carter, who for the first time appeared in the case as a witness on Thursday, was the only witness of importance yesterday. In anticipation of her appearance, the courtroom was besieged by an unruly crowd long before the doors were opened, and when the officers opened the doors, there was a rush for good places. Before the proceedings began the courtroom was packed.

Mrs. Carter was dressed as she had been on Thursday, except that she had replaced the rather plain straw hat with a handsome velvet hat, with nodding ostrich plumes, which became her. She looked confident and self-possessed as she walked to the witness stand. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer at once resumed her examination, and she said "The Ugly Duckling" company opened in Chicago on Feb. 10, 1891, for two weeks. The first week the company played to a business of between $9,000 and $10,000, and, after all the expenses were paid, there was between $1,200 and $1,500 profit. She continued:

Mr. Allen had called on me several times while I was playing in Chicago, and he was in my room at the Hotel Richelieu when Mr. Price, our manager, brought me the money. "There are your profits," Mr. Price said. I was elated, and rather proud, as it was the first time we had made a profit, and I said: "There, Mr. Allen, don't say that I have never made any money." He took the money and put it in his pocket. At the end of the second week there was a profit of between $400 and $500, and I was given to me by Mr. Price at the theatre on Saturday night at the close of the last performance. I offered this money to Mr. Allen, but he told me to keep it for current expenses, as he knew that ready money was scarce. He told me that all the necessary financial arrangements had been made for closing the tour at Kansas City. The two weeks in Chicago was the only time during the tour that there was any money made.

The testimony of Mrs. Carter in relation to the money which she says she gave to Mr. Allen is in direct conflict with his testimony, as he swore that he had never received one dollar from her.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer then called the attention of the witness to the interview with Mr. Morrison in Kansas City, in which he alleged that he made the famous remark: "The bleeding process must cease," and accused Belasco with endeavoring to blackmail Mr. Fairbank.

"No such interview took place," said Mrs. Carter, positively. "I think I saw Mr. Morrison twice in Kansas City; once at the theatre and once at the hotel."

Then Mr. Dittenhoefer read Mr. Morrison's testimony about what took place at the interview at Coate's Hotel, in Kansas City, and Mrs. Carter said again: "There was no such interview at all."

Q.—State what occurred at the interview at Coate's Hotel in Kansas City. A.—I was very ill in bed. There was no one in the room but the maid when Mr. Morrison's card was brought up. I sent word for him to come up. He took a chair beside the bed and said he was very sorry to see me so ill, that I must not worry, and that everything had been arranged satisfactorily. He spoke very kindly to me, and I was greatly encouraged. I had been ill for weeks. My weight had gone down, I had been working too hard. For several weeks I had been carried off the stage unconscious every night at the close of the third act of the performance.

Q.—Did you have an interview with Mr. Allen at the Sherman House in Chicago? A.—I don't think I did. In fact I know I did not. I was very ill when I was at the Sherman House.

Q.—When if Mr. Allen has sworn that he had an interview with you at the Sherman House, his memory must be at fault? A.—It certainly is.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him in Chicago in the Winter of 1891-2, as he has testified? A.—I did not. I was not in Chicago in the Winter of 1891-2. I was then playing Miss Helyett at the Star Theatre in this city. I did not get to Chicago until June 6, 1892.

Q.—Mr. Allen has sworn that you never spoke to him about Mr. Belasco's claim. A.—He is mistaken. I had a good many interviews with Mr. Allen on business, and I spoke to him repeatedly about Mr. Belasco's claim.

Q.—Here is a letter from Mr. Allen to Mr. Belasco dated July 29, 1893, where he writes about a request made by you that had been referred to Mr. Fairbank. What was that request? A.—At every interview with Mr. Allen I had urged him to have all the outstanding claims settled. Mr. Belasco's claim was among the rest. Mr. Allen knew that Mr. Belasco had a claim because we had often spoken about it.

Q.—Do you remember a call made by Mr Allen on you at the Herald Square Theatre? A.—Yes, it was the night before "souvenir night" at the theatre in April last, during the run of "The Heart of Maryland." I was in my dressing room with my mother when Mr. Allen's card was brought to me. At my request he came to my dressing room. I was delighted to see him. He congratulated me on the success I had achieved, and then he asked for Mr. Belasco, and I sent for him. Mr. Allen greeted him warmly and also congratulated him on the success that had followed the production of "The Heart of Maryland." At his invitation we all went to the St. James Hotel and supped there, and I had a delightful evening. The next evening he supped with me at my invitation. I was delighted, because I had always considered Mr. Allen my friend.

Q.—Was there any charge of conspiracy or blackmail made at this time?

Mr. Deming objected, but Mrs. Carter, ignoring the objection, answered: "Why, no; absolutely nothing."

Q.—And from the beginning to the end of your connection with these people did Herrick or Allen or Fairbank at any time even hint at such a thing?

The witness answered in the negative before Mr. Deming could get in his objection. Mrs. Carter was cautioned not to be so precipitate in her replies, but to wait until the opposing counsel had an opportunity to make his objection, if he so desired. Mrs. Carter was profuse in her apologies, and, smiling sweetly at the opposing counsel, said: "I beg your pardon, Mr. Deming. Yes, indeed I do."

"Don't answer so promptly," said Mr. Dittenhoefer. "If you can't do any better, count your fingers first." Mrs. Carter looked demurely at her hands, incased in white kid gloves, and sighed as though she was bored.

The examination was then continued:

Q.—Did you see Mr. Morrison in April 1895? A.—I did.

Q.—What was said at that interview? A.—I said Mr. Belasco's claims ought to be paid; they ought to have been paid long ago, and it was disgraceful they they were not. I did not like it a bit. Morrison said that he also thought the claim should be paid, but, said he, if the case comes into court I will have to swear for the office, as I am employed by the counsel for the defendant. I said that if I was called as a witness I would simply state facts.

Mr. Deming then began the cross-examination, and Mrs. Carter braced herself for an ordeal, but the counsel treated her with a suave politeness which apparently she had not expected.

Q.—You have been examined several times in supplementary proceedings? A.—On two occasions that I remember.

Q.—Did you swear to this affidavit?

The witness took the paper and examined it carefully. It was an affidavit made by Mrs. Carter, in supplementary proceedings, began against her by Clark Gibbon, in an attachment suit for services, and in this affidavit she swore that Belasco was the sole proprietor of "The Ugly Duckling." Mrs. Carter occupied five minutes in reading the paper carefully before she admitted that she had signed it.

Mr Dittenhoefer objected to the introduction of the paper.

"In this suit," said Mr. Deming, "Mrs. Carter, Mr. Belasco, and Mr. Price swore that Mr. Belasco was the sole proprietor of the company, and Mrs. Carter made statements which, if true, would have ended the plaintiff's case. We have here the judgment roll, to show that the case was decided against Mrs. Carter, and we offer it in evidence, to show that the statements of this lady are not to be taken always and at all times as absolutely veracious."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer argued against the admission of the paper. He said that it was not within the degree of common sense that every defeated litigant should be accused of perjury.

Justice Giegerich admitted the affidavit of Mrs. Carter, but ruled out the record of the judgment obtained against her.

Mr. Deming then showed Mrs. Carter the letters introduced as evidence, which she had received from Mr. Allen, and also the cards which Mr. Fairbank had left with her when he called, and which she had preserved, and he asked her if she had turned over all these documents to the counsel for the plaintiff.

"I did," replied Mrs. Carter, "and I would like to tell you the reasons, if you will allow me."

"Never mind," replied Mr. Deming; "your counsel will bring that out if he wishes to."

Q.—You are a defendant in this suit? A.—I am.

Q.—And you have not interposed any answer? A.—I have not.

Q.—And why not? A.—Because I have no defense to make.

Q.—Do you expect to pay your share of any judgment that may be recovered? A.—I expect to, certainly, when I am able.

Q.—Have you an artistic and financial success as an actress? A.—I am a financial success certainly, but as to an artistic success, I will leave that to Mr. Belasco to decide.

"You are a decided artistic success," said Mr. Deming, bowing politely to the witness.

"Oh, thank you!" replied Mrs. Carter, smiling effusively.

Q.—You owe Belasco money for your training? A.—I certainly do. I shall have to pay my part.

Q.—Have you paid him anything? A.—I have not yet; I have not been able to.

Q.—And this claim has been in existence since 1891, and now it is 1896? A.—Yes: that is true.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then asked Mrs. Carter what she meant by the claim of Mr. Belasco, and Mrs. Carter said that the claim of Mr. Belasco was for training her to be an actress. It was a good one and should have been paid. "If I am defeated I shall hold myself bound to pay my part," said Mrs. Carter, "and I so told Mr. Allen. I have no interest in this suit whatever and if Mr. Belasco gains it I will lose money, as I suppose."

Q.—Now, about turning your letters and cards over to the plaintiff's counsel, will you explain that? A.—There were three reasons for, it: In the first place, Mr. Belasco asked me for them, and he told me that Judge Dittenhoefer would compel me to produce them in court anyway. Then I felt I was to blame for urging Mr. Belasco to undertake my training without a written contract, and it was through my urging that he had relied solely on Mr. Fairbank's honor, for I told Mr. Belasco that he was an honorable man, and his word was as good as his bond; and the third reason was that I felt it was a just claim, and should be paid as other claims had been. The man had done his work well, and had not been paid for it. He relied on promises from Mr. Fairbank, and I felt that they should be kept and he ought to be paid.

This ended the redirect, and Mr. Deming asked Mrs. Carter: "Has your ten years' contract with Mr. Belasco at $50 a week expired yet?" The witness was taken by surprised and she answered, falteringly: "It has not expired yet."

"That's all," said Mr. Deming, as an exultant smile spread over his features. Mrs. Carter then left the stand, and hurried from the courtroom. The object of the last question by Mr. Deming was to impress on the jury that, although Belasco had said that Mrs. Carter could now command a salary of $300 to $500 a week, she was under contract to him for $50 a week, and he was reaping the benefit of the difference.

Charles L. Allen and E. K. Willard, witnesses for the defendant, were recalled to give them an opportunity to correct their testimony if they so desired, but they said they had no corrections to make.

When Mr. Fairbank was recalled, he said: "I merely wish to say that the story told by Mrs. Carter that she dined at my house and that I dined at her house is untrue. She never dined at my house, and there was no social intimacy between the families as she had described."

Owing to illness from which Mr. Deming had been suffering for several days, an adjournment was taken until 9:30 Monday morning, when the summing up will be begun. It is expected that the case will go to the jury Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning.

FEAST FOR LITTLE PATRIOTS.

Exercises at the Harlem School of the Female Guardian Society.

About 500 little patriots, most of them of Italian parentage, took part yesterday morning in a flag party at Industrial School No. 12 of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless. The school is situated at 2,247 Second Avenue.

The exercises yesterday consisted of patriotic songs and recitations. There was not room for all the children on the main floor of the old schoolhouse, and over a hundred little ones were sent to their homes, but not without receiving their share of the ice cream, cake, and sandwiches provided by Miss Helen M. Gould. In addition to the refreshments Miss Gould sent to the school 500 colored cards for distribution among the children. These cards bore a figure of Liberty and the word "America." They were designed for the occasion by Prang & Co.

Two hundred small flags were presented to the children by the Pleasant Word Ten of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem.

The building used for the school was at one time a handsome residence. It was built by James Wood for his own use. At the school sessions the children fill the three floors and basement of the house. Even then children are turned away constantly for lack of room. There are eight teachers, besides the Principal of the school, Mrs. F. H. Cutter.

The managers of the school are hoping that some one will purchase the house and present it to the society. The $1,200 they now pay for rent would then be used to improve the property.

There were present yesterday the President of the society, Mrs. Henry C. Houghton; Mrs. F. M. Weeks, Mrs. W. B. Silber, Mrs. F. D. Skeele, Mrs. S. B. Wickens, Mrs. David J. Dean, Mrs. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. John Ball, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Laud, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Stone, Mrs. Wright, Miss Ida Buck, Adam Martin, and Dr. Lore. Mr. Sumner and Dr. Chapin made addresses.

MURDERER OF PEARL BRYAN.

Alonzo A. Walling, Scott Jackson's Accomplice, Found Guilty.

NEWPORT, Ky., June 19.—After but five minutes' deliberation, a jury in the Campbell County Circuit Court yesterday afternoon adjudged Alonzo A. Walling guilty of the murder of Pearl Bryan, and fixed his penalty as death.

Walling was the most unconcerned man in the crowded courtroom when the verdict was given. He smiled, and when asked if he had anything to say replied with an oath. His brothers, Charles and Clinton, broke down, and wept bitterly for nearly an hour. Col. Washington, his attorney, immediately gave notice that he would ask for a new trial, and Judge Helm granted him until July 1 to file his motion.

In view of the unsafe condition of the Newport jail, Judge Helm ordered Walling removed to the Covington jail, and Sheriff Plummer transferred him from the courtroom to the jail without the formality of placing him in the Newport jail, pending the preparation for his reception at Covington.

Scott Jackson, Walling's co-defendant in the celebrated case, who is also under death sentence, has been at Covington for several weeks, and was glad to see his colleague in crime, though he expressed regret at the unfortunate termination of his trial. Walling's trial was started in the Campbell County Circuit Court twenty-four days ago, and, deducting three Sundays and two holidays, has occupied the attention of the Court for eighteen consecutive days.

Walling's venerable mother heard the verdict at her home in Hamilton, Ohio, and was completely prostrated. She is in a precarious condition. The verdict is generally approved, though many believe that the evidence did not warrant the extreme punishment. Much the same evidence that convicted Scott Jackson sentenced Alonzo Walling to the scaffold.

Return of John Wanamaker.

John Wanamaker was a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday. When the vessel reached quarantine he inquired immediately as to the outcome of the St. Louis Convention, and seemed well pleased when told of the nominations. He said that both the ticket and the platform would be highly satisfactory to Pennsylvania.

HUCKLEBERRY MONEY FOR GRANT.

John Kelly Says Jacob A. Doern Got $1,000 for Voting for It.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 19.—The suit of Richard Burnett and Frederick P. Klenke against the village of New-Rochelle, the Board of Trustees of the Village of New-Rochelle, and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company—the "Huckleberry Road"—was before Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court here to-day.

The plaintiffs, as taxpayers of the village of New-Rochelle, are trying to have the franchise that was granted to the railroad company vacated on the ground of waste, as nothing was paid to the village for it, and on the further ground that it was granted in pursuance of a corrupt and unlawful combination among the Trustees, the members of which received money for their votes. The defendants make a general denial to the allegations in the complaint.

Among the witnesses who testified was ex-Excise Commissioner John Kelly, who said he met Jacob A. Doern, one of the Trustee defendants, Dec. 1, 1895, the night before the meeting of the board. They met in a drug store, and Doern said he was going to Baltimore the following day. It rained the following day, and Doern did not go. Kelly met him that day and had the following conversation, which he repeated on the stand.

"'You did not go to Baltimore, did you?' I said.

"'No, it paid me better to stay at home,' he replied.

"'I understand there is $3,000 of Huckleberry money in town,' I said.

"'I don't know what any one else got, but I got $1,000,' replied Doern."

About Christmas the witness met Doern again, he testified—that time in the presence of William Holland—and Kelly said he then addressed Doern, saying:

"'Jake, have you spent all that thousand yet?'

"'No, I haven't spent all as yet, but cheese it! they are on to me!'" was the reply, according to the witness. The reason for the last portion of the answer was that bystanders were listening.

William Holland followed Kelly on the stand, and corroborated his testimony.

Counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on several grounds, but Justice Dykman refused the motion. The trial was adjourned until June 30.

POLITICIANS LEAVE WASHINGTON.

The Summer Desertion of the National Capital Already Begun.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The politicians are rapidly getting out of town. Speaker Reed left here at 10 o'clock this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Reed and Miss Reed. They will go to New-York, where they will take a Fall River boat for Boston, and from there will go to their home, in Portland.

Vice President Stevenson left this forenoon for Boston. Representative Mercer of Nebraska, who has been in charge of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, went away yesterday for a week, and left the headquarters of the committee deserted. Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, is away, and will not return until Monday. At the headquarters of the committee, Secretary Lawrence Gardner and a small working force remain.

Dr. Mott, Chairman of the National Silver Party Executive Committee, has not returned from St. Louis, where he went to attend the convention as an onlooker and a well-wisher of the silver movement.

A MURDERER CAUGHT IN NYACK.

J. H. Baker Killed His Wife near White Plains Last August.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 19.—John Henry Baker, the colored man who last August shot and killed his wife near this town, was to-day lodged in the county jail. The police had been looking for him ever since the crime was committed. He disappeared immediately after killing his wife, and although the police were on the point of taking him several times he always eluded them. He was arrested in Nyack last night on suspicion. He was searched, and several weapons were then found in his possession. He was identified as the escaped murderer, and word was sent here to the authorities.

Baker says that after he left here he traveled all over the South, particularly in Florida. A reward of $250 was offered for his arrest, which will be paid to the Nyack officer who arrested him.

Baker has already been indicted for his crime, and will be placed on trial at the next term of court.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Several Cases in Which Executive Clemency Has Been Shown.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following pardons have been granted by the President:

To Dodd M. Pettigrew, Wyoming, serving five years for falsifying National bank books; James W. Boswell, John N. Newberry, John M. Harrison, J. B. Hally, and John Madox, Florida, who served four and a half years for conspiracy, are pardoned to restore citizenship; Elbert Savage and Edward Green, Alabama, who served a sentence for counterfeiting, are also pardoned to restore citizenship; Mike Warren, Arkansas, serving six years for counterfeiting.

The sentence of James D. Shriver has been commuted to three months, and that of W. L. Pritchett to two months. Both men were convicted in Alabama of cutting timber from public land and sentenced to six and four months' imprisonment, respectively.

HER ORDEAL ABOUT OVER

THE FLEMING CASE ALMOST READY TO GO TO THE JURY.

All the Evidence Is Now In—Dr. Scheele's Testimony as to the Sediment Alleged to Have Been Found in the Pitcher Sent to Mrs. Bliss, Stricken Out—Counsel to Finish Arguments by 6 o'Clock Monday.

The last bit of testimony is in in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, the last question and cross-question have been put and answered, the wearying parry and thrust of word-dueling counsel have ceased. The summing up will be on Monday, and when the sun goes down that night, Mrs. Fleming will stand on the verge of freedom or in the valley of shadow. Mr. Brooke, her counsel, has promised to occupy only three and a half hours in his endeavor to convince the jury that his client is a falsely accused woman, and Mr. McIntyre, for the prosecution, has said that he will finish his argument by 6 o'clock.

The jurors will have nothing more than circumstantial evidence to aid them in coming to a decision.

Proceedings in Part III., General Sessions, began at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, as usual. Contrary to expectation, Mr. Brooke did not call any more witnesses. Instead he announced that he would introduce no new evidence, and made a formal motion to eliminate some that had been given.

"I move," he said, "to strike out all that portion of Dr. Scheele's testimony relating to the alleged sediment found in the pitcher as conveyed to him, it having been admitted under the express understanding that it be stricken out unless Coroners' Clerk Malone should connect it later on with the testimony. That Mr. Malone has not done, and I therefore move that that portion of the testimony be stricken out."

"I will take the motion under consideration," said Recorder Goff.

Later, with Mr. McIntyre's consent, this part of the testimony was stricken out.

Mr. Brooke arose to make another motion. It was to strike from the record all evidence relating to the suit of Tucker against Livingstone, and to all other matters relating to any litigation or proceeding concerning the estate of Robert Swift Livingstone, which had any reference to the defendant's interest in the estate. Mr. Brooke made a long argument in support of the motion, contending that it was admitted by the Court on the ground that it would tend to show motive on the part of Mrs. Fleming, and urged that the evidence had failed to illustrate the purpose for which it had been introduced.

Recorder Goff promptly denied the motion. Mr. Brooke then moved to strike from the record all letters of the defendant which had been written to Wilckes and read in court, urging that these, too, had no relation to the trial. The Recorder denied that motion also.

Mr. Brooke announced that other motions to strike out what he considered to be irrelevant and incompetent testimony would be made by the defense, and then added that the defense rested its case.

"Is Mrs. Reynolds in court?" inquired Mr. McIntyre, looking around the sea of faces in the courtroom.

"We are very anxious to produce this witness," explained Mr. McIntyre, when assured that she was not present, "and have been trying for some time to get an attachment served on her."

"We also are very anxious to have her here," quoth Mr. Brooke. Mr. McIntyre looked as though he doubted the statement.

Police Inspector McCullagh was called to the stand, and testified as to the condition of the Japanese vase when he had found it among Mrs. Fleming's effects at the Colonial Hotel. Mr. Brooke objected to the question, on the ground of irrelevancy, but the objection was overruled, and the Inspector gave the required description. There was a white substance in it, and it was not broken then, he said.

Dr. P. S. O'Hanlon, Coroner's physician, took the stand, by direction of Mr. McIntyre. He testified that he had examined the stomachs of a number of persons who had died from arsenical poisoning. There was, he said, a marked difference in the appearance of stomachs of persons dying from acute arsenical poisoning and of those who had died from gastritis.

"Did or did not the appearance of Mrs. Bliss's stomach resemble that of a person who had died from arsenical poisoning?" the witness was asked.

Mr. Brooke vehemently objected to the question, and his objection was sustained.

In the testimony of experts whose opinions had been taken in evidence there was some vague talk of the resemblance of a stomach poisoned by arsenic and one inflamed by hot water. To correct any impression which might have remained with the jury as to whether a glass of hot water could have caused death in the case of Mrs. Bliss, Dr. O'Sullivan asked if it were possible that the woman could have died from such a cause.

The question was objected to and was ruled out. Dr. O'Sullivan then wanted to know if witness had ever heard or read of a case where a person's death was due to a draught of hot water. He said he had not.

Dr. Mott, who was then called, agreed with Prof. Chittenden, who on Thursday testified that it would be impossible to weigh accurately beyond the third decimal. He gave the proportion of arsenic which he had usually found in bismuth, and said that it would require more than six pounds of bismuth to hold twenty-eight grains of arsenic, the amount alleged to have been found in the stomach of Mrs. Bliss.

"Did you analyze any of the bismuth powders prepared by Dr. Bullman for Mrs. Bliss?" he was asked.

Witness replied that he had not, and in reply to another question put by Mr. Brooke as to whether he knew there was any arsenic in them said he did not know, as he had not analyzed any of the powders.

"Are you willing to undertake the analysis of these powders now?" Mr. Brooke inquired.

"I am if the Court so instructs," was the answer. The proposition was objected to, and the Court did not instruct.

"I hand you people's exhibit R," said Dr. O'Sullivan, handing witness the small Japanese vase referred to by Inspector McCullagh. "Have you ever seen it before?"

"I have."

"When did you see it first?"

"I saw it for the first time in the private office of the District Attorney on the evening of Dec. 7—no; I will qualify that statement. I saw it first in my laboratory four days before that time. It was brought to me by Capt. McCullagh."

Witness replied that the bottle was not broken then, and that it contained a dry substance. Mr. Brooke objected to this testimony as being direct and not in rebuttal. His objection was sustained.

Mr. Brooke then moved that all the evidence of Inspector McCullagh be stricken from the evidence as being incompetent. Dr. O'Sullivan attempted to show wherein it was competent.

"Give me anything but an old woman in a courtroom," said Mr. Brooke wearily, while Dr. O'Sullivan was speaking. The Recorder heard the side remark and warned the speaker. "Or anything but a scolding man," added Mr. Brooke. The Recorder apparently did not hear. He denied Mr. Brooke's motion.

The Recorder then announced that recess would be taken until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Brooke could begin his summing up.

"If your Honor will indulge me a moment," said Mr. Brooke, "I will say that I am not in a fit physical condition to begin summing up this afternoon, and therefore ask your Honor to adjourn the trial until Monday morning."

The Recorder was plainly averse to doing so, and somewhat petulantly reminded Mr. Brooke of his promise, made on Thursday afternoon, to begin summing up yesterday. "The day is long yet, Mr. Brooke, and you must go on," he said.

Mr. Brooke made another appeal.

"If I grant your request," said the Recorder, hesitatingly, "how much time will you require on Monday for summing up? Will three hours be enough?"

"I think that I can get through within three and a half hours," Mr. Brooke ventured, "and will promise to limit myself to that time if the prosecution will promise to do so."

Mr. McIntyre promised, and the case was adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Brooke will speak from 10 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Mr. McIntyre will follow after recess, and will speak from 2:30 P. M. till 6 o'clock.

In dismissing the jury, Recorder Goff cautioned them about speaking about the case.

Pay for Rejected Talesmen.

Six hundred and three warrants were signed yesterday for the fees of as many talesmen who were summoned for the trial of Mrs. Fleming, none of whom was accepted. The warrants amount to $1,728, but this does not settle with all the talesmen who were summoned and rejected. There are still ninety-three warrants to be made out.

Deputy Chamberlain Campbell said that the warrants for jurors now in the hands of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions will aggregate $17,000 or $18,000. These have not been called for. He added: "There exists an impression among some men that by failing to call for these warrants they practically make a present of money to the Court Clerks. This is not the case. The warrants are made payable to the jurymen, and the clerks could not draw the money even if they wished to do so. Some of the unpaid warrants lying in the offices of the court date back to the seventies. There should be a law that would authorize the return to the City Treasury of all warrants not called for within a certain time. It would allow the city the use of thousands of dollars that do nobody any good."

X RAYS PROVE TO BE EFFECTUAL.

A Needle in a Woman's Hand Located at Edison's Laboratory.

BOONTON, N. J., June 19.—Mrs. Calvin Nix, who lives near this place, accidently ran a needle into the palm of her hand about two weeks ago. The hand became very painful and began to swell, and the efforts of the doctors to locate the broken needle were without avail.

W. H. Meadowcroft of Boonton, engaged in Edison's works, persuaded the woman to go to Edison's laboratory to have her hand examined by means of the X-ray. A radiograph was taken after an exposure of two minutes and sixteen seconds, which showed the bones clearly, with the needle point sticking in one of the bones.

Mrs. Nix took the picture to her physician, who succeeded in extracting the needle and causing her much relief.

A Long Island Editor Honored.

The Rev. Joseph Newton Hallock, editor of The Christian at Work, received the honorary degree of D. D. Thursday, June 18, from Ursinus College, Collegeville, Penn. Mr. Hallock is a member of the Rev. Dr. Behrends's church and an old resident of Brooklyn. He is a graduate of Yale and received his M. A. from that institution many years ago.

MR. OTTO'S NEW STABLE

IT IS MAKING A DEAL OF TROUBLE IN JACKSON AVENUE.

Mrs. Sheeran Leads the Forces of the Neighborhood—All Signed a Petition Save the Man Who Lives in Mr. Otto's House—The Structure Certainly Not Noteworthy for Its Architectural Beauty—Plans Not Followed, It Is Charged.

Peter Otto's new stable has aroused the residents on Jackson Avenue to a state of mind which forebodes trouble for him should he return to his former residence on that thoroughfare. Mr. Otto moved to Mount Kisco last May, and soon after his removal plans were filed for the building of the new barn.

The neighbors declare that he originally planned for a structure forty feet deep, which would place its front wall well within the line of house fronts on the avenue. Out of spite, they say, he afterward changed his plans so that now the stable runs out even with the sidewalk and beyond the front stoop of his next-door neighbor, Mrs. Mary Sheeran.

Mrs. Sheeran has led the warfare against Mr. Otto and Mr. Otto's stable. The others on the block have all enlisted, but only as privates.

Mr. Otto's first appearance in the neighborhood was four years ago, when he bought from Mrs. Sheeran the lot north of her house. Since then they have not been the best of friends, and his absence for the last few weeks has seemingly made her no better disposed toward him. She summed up her opinion of him last night as follows:

"He's the most contrary man I ever saw."

After Mr. Otto bought the lot he built for himself a small frame house on it, and in the rear put up some sheds, where he kept the horses which he used in his business as contractor. When he went away he left his horses and found a tenant for the house who kept more horses. Against this man the neighbors have no ill feeling, but against Mr. Otto they have.

Mrs. Sheeran and Mr. Otto disagreed about the dividing line for one thing, and Mrs. Sheeran called in a surveyor and erected a picket fence, parts of which Mr. Otto proceeded to pull down. Mrs. Sheeran complained on one occasion to the Health Board, and Mr. Otto was forced to change his stabling arrangements. On another occasion employes of the Bureau of Incumbrances removed some of Mr. Otto's trucks, which were in the street, and carried them to the corporation yard.

But the chief cause of trouble now is Mr. Otto's new stable. Architecturally it is not an imposing building. It is about twelve feet high, built of unplaned and unpainted boards, and roofed with rough boards and tarred paper. It strikes the unprejudiced observer as being a shed rather than a stable. Its front reaches to within two feet of the sidewalk, and it is on this account that it is most objected to. Looking to the north from Mrs. Sheeran's front stoop one can see boards and nothing but boards.

Jackson Avenue is not an extensive thoroughfare. It runs apparently from East One Hundred and Sixty-first to East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street. Below the first-named street it is closed for at least a block, and at the last-named street it ends abruptly in an open field. On this one block are thirteen houses.

Mrs. Sheeran discovered, she says, that Mr. Otto was building a stable 28 feet longer than was called for in his plans, as filed with the Building Department. She then, she says, complained to the department and got no answer. She next drew up a petition, which every adult resident on the block save the man who lives in Mr. Otto's house signed. She is now awaiting some action in answer to this. In case nothing is done she says she will sue Mr. Otto.

James T. Doyle lives directly across the street from the stable. Like Mrs. Sheeran he owns his house, and is interested in anything that affects property values.

"I think it's a shame," he said, "for that thing to be built. I don't object to a man that makes his living by his horses having a stable to keep them in, but I do object to his having his stable on the street.

"If I want to sell my house and find a man that will buy it, he's bound to ask what that building is, and if I tell him it's a stable he won't want the house. I've put money into fixing this street and I don't like to see it wasted and the value of my property spoiled."

"Cuba" Improved at Manhattan.

This has been a week of rehearsals and changes in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach over the war spectacle "Cuba," which is on for the season's run there. The first night it was not given with that effectiveness which was looked for, and one of the principal and attractive scenes was omitted. All this will be remedied to-night, and the spectacle will be seen as it was originally intended to have it for the public. When "Cuba" is over a splendid fireworks display will follow.

Summer Opera for Milwaukee.

These artists have been engaged for a Summer season of opera at Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, beginning Saturday, July 4: Laura Moore, Celia Ellis, Mme. Cottrelly, William Pruette, William Broderick, Signor A. Montegriffo, Edward Smith, and William Howard. The chorus will number forty voices, and the orchestra will be under the direction of E. Rautenberg. Matthew and Jules Grau will manage the company.

STEALING THE PADRE.

By Edgar Mayhew Bacon.

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PART I.

When the King was in his twentieth year the campaign of the Agua Alta occurred. Upon resigning command of the army I had promised Pepeta that my fighting days were over, but from the time that the first gun was fired I fretted and chafed. My oranges and grapes no longer engrossed me, the rose garden was untouched, and the Henequin aloes went to pole unheeded. From the veranda of my house there was a clear view across valleys and forests to the mountains of the Agua Alta, and I spent my time in contemplation of that prospect, till Pepeta herself brought me my sword and bade me go and join Gen. Maduro.

Shame that I should say it, but I went with alacrity. I had no anxiety, no responsibility, no fear. Going as a volunteer, I forgot my gray hairs. I was a soldier of fortune again, and my heart bounded with youthful enthusiasm as I bade adieu to my wife and rode away. I reached Maduro's camp at sunset of the second day after departing from home. Four miles westward of the Agua Alta it lay, on a little plateau, upon three sides of which was the forest. I had with me only my man, Antonio, who had served me in the old wars as body servant, but would not have left me for a fortune. The pickets passed us on till we reached the headquarters of Maduro, whose welcome was evidently dampened by keen anxiety and vexation. I did not have to look far for the cause. Among the fires the men stalked about, meeting in groups, gesticulating excitedly, and paying no attention to discipline. Their officers seemed to have lost the power to control them and were in despair. A soldier reads such indications as a physician knows the symptoms of disease. He does not need to hear any words; the murmur of sullen voices is a threat in itself. It means insubordination.

I turned again to Maduro, knowing that he would have something to say. He answered my look:

"You see! I have used appeals and arguments in vain; they have been harassed by an enemy they cannot meet—cannot see—till they are exhausted. For four nights successively, in different camps, we have been attacked by some guerrilla band that hides and scatters in the dark woods and utterly escapes us. The soldiers have grown superstitious about it, and exchange all sorts of supernatural stories. I will not be able to keep them in the field long, even with bribes."

"Your pardon, General," said I, interrupting his confession of weakness. "Permit me to go down and talk to the men."

"Willingly," he responded, but added: "It will be useless!"

I stepped into the middle of them, and, standing on a little hillock, close beside a fire that I knew would light my face strongly, I called in the voice that my veterans knew: "Who was with me at Chico?" Surprise silenced every voice, turned every head. There was a moment of scrutiny, and then some old wardog recognized me, and shouted: "Arroya! It is the General!" In an instant it seemed the cry was taken up by a thousand throats: "Arroya! Arroya!"

It was music to me. I knew the baying of the faithful old hounds that led the pack, and when they had shouted themselves hoarse and worked off their excitement that way, I raised my hand for silence, and they fell to listening as docile as children.

"Yes, my comrades; it is Arroya, who has envied you your glory and could not keep away. Your welcome has stirred my heart as no other music could, for it tells me that you have not forgotten the old days when our blood reddened the Chico and we fixed our flag on the wall at Bonita. I have come to fight with you, to share your dangers and your victories; not as your captain now, but as your comrade. Now that you are in the face of the enemy again, I know that you will justify the praise that I have always given you. Together we will obey the commands of my dear Gen. Maduro and glory in the service of the King." Before they had time to say a word or raise the shout that was in their throats, I led them in cheers for Maduro, and I knew that that good man's face must have brightened as he heard them and understood that the mutiny was over.

I have seen men who, in Maduro's position, would have been jealous, but I will do the General the justice to say that his was not a small nature; on the contrary, upon my return to his tent he greeted me with hands extended and a warmth of expression that I could not doubt the sincerity of.

"We have had no chance to strike a blow," he repeated. "If I could give the army one battle, it would restore their esprit; but what can I do with an enemy who is always out of sight?" So he harped on that string. "The men begin to be exhausted with the sleepless nights. The strangest part of the whole matter is that they say that our opponents are led by a woman."

"Oh! that becomes interesting. Who is the amazon?"

"The wife, or rather the widow, of Sanchez, the chief who was taken—"

"Whose head you sent as a present to the King?"

"The same. They insist that his widow is a witch who protects her followers with charms and spells, and that she is followed with blind devotion by the rebels, who idolize her."

"Truly that is an entertaining story," said I, thinking what a good correspondent some journal lost when Maduro adopted the profession of arms.

"Besides that," he continued, "the Agua Alta seems to be bewitched."

The Agua Alta is a swift stream that is fed by tributaries from numberless mountain ravines. When their is a rain it becomes a swollen, raging torrent. This river was the boundary of the territory of the rebels, whose capital, El Libertad, is

I Called in the Voice My Veterans Knew.

perched upon a precipitous hill crest that is almost inaccessible. The city lies only six miles beyond the Agua Alta, but Gen. Maduro had not been able to cross the stream with his artillery. Three times he had essayed to build bridges, and each time the river had swept the structure away. The only permanent crossing was an old Indian bridge that swung like a hammock from cliff to cliff. Over that no large bodies of men could be moved, nor the guns, without which an attack upon the stronghold would be useless.

It was here that the father of the King had been killed fifteen years before, and I knew the ground well.

As the General and I conversed, a rattle of musketry started us both to our feet. "They are at it again," he cried, running out as he spoke.

Several men had fallen; others were scattered, seeking such shelter as they could find. A wounded man crawled toward a baggage wagon, behind which a group of soldiers had taken refuge, but a second ball killed him before he reached it. On the right of the camp the officers succeeded in forming the men, who were for the most part old soldiers, and returned an ineffectual fire that only provoked a mocking yell

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS RECEIVED RATHER FLATLY.

London a Liberal Buyer of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville—Under Secretary Curzon's Statement Concerning Arbitration with America Makes a Favorable Impression—Sharp Upward Movement in Tobacco.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Political partisans will probably claim that the strength in to-day's market was due entirely to the results reached in the Republican Convention at St. Louis yesterday. There can be no doubt that the adoption of the gold plank was a long step in advance, but there are few among the banking community who would not have preferred any one of the other prominent candidates to Mr. McKinley. The disposition now is to await events before becoming heavily committed in the market, and the course of prices to-day reflected this situation very thoroughly.

London was a very liberal buyer of stocks at the opening, notably of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville. The buying, however, was based more upon the remarks of Under Secretary Curzon in the British House of Commons on Venezuelan affairs than because of any marked change in our political situation. The foreigners believe that Mr. Curzon's statement as to the hopes for an agreement with the United States has a wider bearing than that attaching to the Venezuelan question, and that the matter is more important than had their origin on this side of the water. The volume of business to-day was small, only 173,098 shares, and the bulk of it was confined to Tobacco, Sugar, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville. The highest prices back to the level of the early transactions, The net gains for the day, however, were only fractional.

Aside from the political talk, little that was interesting developed during the day. There was a sharp upward movement in Tobacco to 68½, but it closed at 67½, thus reducing the net gain of 2¼ points. There were rumors that the full dividend of 2 per cent. would be declared in cash for the July quarter. Sugar moved within a point and ended ⅛ higher. St. Paul was the most active stock of the day. London buying was a feature, but its orders were filled without advancing the price beyond the opening figure. Its gain was ⅝. Louisville advanced about a point, and the general list improved fractionally.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent, for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single name paper, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $94,499,208; balances, $9,825,537; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $108,313.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@69¼ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 63⅝@64⅜.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$39,723,162
Imports for same period	19,282,274
Net exports	$20,440,888
Net exports to date, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports to date, 1893	68,342,978

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88@$4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89@$4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝@95⅞ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal declines were as follows, there being no advances worth noting:

Brook. El. 1st	2½
Or. Imp. Con. t. r.	2
Gen. Elec. deb.	2½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Nor. Pac. 3d t. r.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 5s, coupon, declined ⅛. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 117⅞, and $10,000 do, coupon, at 117¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	94¼	
4s, c., 1907	108⅝	109
4s, r., 1925	109¾	110¼
5s, r., 1904	117¾	117¾
5s, c., 1904	117¾	118
Currency 6s, 1897	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1898	100½	
Currency 6s, 1899	103	
Cherokee 4s, 1896	105	
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¾.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $1,151,657, against $1,381,120 last week, and $2,196,867 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,129,914, against $1,320,554 last week, and $1,974,637 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that default having occurred in the interest due June 1 on the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company, a committee, composed of William A. Read of Louisville, Ky., Thomas Denny, Simon Borg and Henry Stanford, and Edwin S. Hooley, has been appointed to protect the interests of bondholders, who are requested to deposit their bonds and to sign the agreement as soon as possible. Copies of the plan of reorganization may be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, or from any member of the committee upon application.

—The Ontario Silver Mining Company announces that it has declared Dividend No. 208, of 10 cents per share, ($15,000,) making $13,265,000 paid in dividends to date, payable June 30 at the office of the transfer agents, Messrs. Lounsbery & Co., Mills Building. Transfer books close June 25.

—The transfer books of the Minnesota Iron Company will close on July 1, and reopen on July 17, for the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., which has been declared on the capital stock, payable on and after July 15.

—The coupons due July 1 from the first consolidated mortgage gold bonds of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New-York will be paid by the State Trust Company on and after that date.

—The Real Estate Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1. Transfer books will close June 22 and reopen July 2.

—The Merchants' National Bank has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed until July 6.

—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 23.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛	13	13¼	100
*American Sugar Refineries	123¾	123¾	122¾	122¾	+ ⅛	122¾	122¾	23,350
American Tobacco	65¾	68	65½	67½	+ 2¼	67⅜	67½	38,700
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛	15⅜	15⅝	2,605
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜	22¼	22½	1,213
Baltimore & Ohio	64	65¼	64	65¼	+ 1	18⅝	18⅝	300
Brooklyn Union Gas	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝		18⅝	18⅝	1,218
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	55	56¼	55	56¼	+ ⅛	56	61	150
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50½	50½	+ ¼	50¼	51	110
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	16	16		16	16⅜	100
Chicago Gas	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛	7⅞	8	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	68½	68½	68	68	+ ⅜	67⅝	68	200
Chicago & Northwestern	70¾	70¾	70¼	70½	+ ½	68½	68½	300
C., M. & St. Paul	104¼	104½	104	104½	+ ½	70¾	70¾	9,870
C., M. & St. Paul pf	79	79¼	78½	79¼	+ ½	104¼	104½	1,650
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	129	129	129	129	+ ⅜	70	70⅛	40,575
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	71½	71½	70¾	71¼	+ ⅛	128½	129½	120
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	35¾	35¾	35⅜	33¾		33	34	5,362
Delaware & Hudson	155½	155½	155½	155⅝	+ ⅛	155⅛	155½	70
Denver & Rio Grande pf	125½	125½	125½	125½		125	126	25
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	48¾	49¼	48¾	49¼	+ 1¼	49½	49¾	800
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	17	17½	16⅞	17		16⅞	17	1,090
Erie	95⅞	96⅝	95⅞	95⅞				5
Erie 1st pf	15¼	15¼	14⅞	15		15	15¼	665
General Electric	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝		36	37	3
Great Northern pf	32⅜	33	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛	32⅝	33	3,119
Illinois Steel Company	118	118	118	118		116	119	75
Lacledе Gas	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜		63	65½	30
Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	23	23	+ ⅜	23	24	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ½	19½	20	250
Louisville & Nashville	71½	71¾	71½	71½	+ ½	71½	71¾	127
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21½	21⅝	21½	21½		52	52⅝	10,720
Manhattan Con	104	104½	103	103⅝	+ ⅛	20	22	100
Mexican Central	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛	103¼	103⅝	1,420
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18	18	18	18			9¾	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	48	48	48	48		79	79	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	79	79	79	79		48	47⅝	103
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	91	91	91	91		47⅝	48	108
Minnesota Iron	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛	79	79	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	60	60	59	59		47½	48⅛	425
Missouri Pacific	26	26¼	26	26		64½	69	4,510
Mobile & Ohio	24¾	24¾	24	24¾		25¾	26	125
National Lead Company	21½	21⅞	21½	21½	+ 1½	21	22	214
National Linseed Oil	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜	24½	26½	100
New-Jersey Central	19	19½	19	19½	+ ½	19	19⅜	200
New-York Central	106¾	107½	106¾	107½	+ ½	107⅜	108	300
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	97¾	98	97½	97½	+ ½	24½	25	395
North American	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜	24½	25	100
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5½	5½	430
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾		4¾	4⅞	505
Ontario & Western	14½	14¾	14½	14⅞	- ⅛	14⅜	15	800
O. S. L. & U. N., 2d in. paid	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½		14⅜	14⅝	200
Pacific Mail	38½	38½	38½	38½		38½		50
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	- ⅛	25¾	26	500
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	15½	15½	15½	15½	- ⅛	1½	2	120
Rio Grande Western pf	40	40	40	40		15¼	15½	1,810
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	11	11	- ½			250
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112	112	112	112	+ ¼	10¼	11	100
St. Paul & Omaha	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¾	112	117	27
Southern Pacific	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛	43¾	44	100
Southern Railway	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛	19	19½	260
Southern Railway pf	29¼	29½	28¾	28¾	- ½	9¾	9¾	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24¾	25⅜	24¼	25	+1	28¾	29	1,720
Union Pacific, L. F.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½		24⅞	25	2,945
*United States Leather pf	8¼	8¼	8	8	+ ¼	8	8½	100
United States Rubber	63	63¼	62¼	62¾				655
United States Rubber pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼		62¾	63	900
Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	- ⅛	19	19⅜	285
Wabash pf	7	7	6¾	7	- ⅛	7	7⅛	371
Wells-Fargo Express	118	118	117½	117½	- ½	7	7½	300
Western Union Tel	98	98	97½	97½	- ⅜	17⅜	18	1,210
†Western Union Telegraph	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¼	97	100	25
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛	84⅞	85	527
						9⅞	10¼	5,610

Total sales 173,098
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.09	.09	.09	.09		.06	.07	1,000

Bonds.

Alabama Cent 1st	2,000	107⅜			
Am. Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	7			
	10,000	7⅜			
Atch, Col & Pac 1st	2,000	32½			
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	160,000	80			
	64,000	80¼			
	500	80			
	2,500	80¾			
	500	80¾			
	5,000	76¾			
	6,000	79⅝			
	90,000	79¾			
	3,000	79¾			
	5,000	79¾			
adjustment 4s	22,000	41⅜			
	8,000	41⅜			
	2,000	41½			
	500	41⅜			
	2,000	41½			
	5,000	41½			
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925	5,000	93½			
Brooklyn Elev 1st	1,000	82½			
Brooklyn R T 5s	9,000	79½			
Brooklyn U Gas 5s	4,000	106⅜			
	10,000	106⅞			
	15,000	107			
Bur., C. R & N 1st	1,000	106⅜			
Collat Trust 5s	5,000	102⅝			
Can. So. 1st Gtd	3,000	110¾			
Cent Pac 6s 1896	1,000	103¼			
Ches & O con 6s	5,000	107½			
C, B & Q deb 5s	3,000	98¼			
	2,000	98			
C, B & Q Neb ext 4s	10,000	91			
Chic & E I gen 5s	1,000	100¼			
	15,000	100⅝			
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	15,000	44			
Chic, Northw'n S F deb 5s 1933	3,000	112			
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	5,000	105¾			
C, H & D 5s	5,000	86			
Den & Rio G 4s	2,000	92			
	8,000	92¼			
	500	92½			
Dul, S Shore & A 5s	6,000	85F	98		
	1,000	98			
	20,00	85F	98		
	1,000	98¼			
East Tenn, Va & Ga Gold 5s	1,000	82F	107¾		
	8,000	107¾			
Erie 1st Mtge	7,000	107½			
Gal, Har & S A	5,000	10			
Mex & Pac Div 5s	5,000	90¼			
	8,000	90¾			
Gen Elec Co deb 5s	2,000	88			
H & Tex Cen Con 6s	2,000	102			
Ill Cent 4s 1953	3,500	100			
Kan & Mich 4s	1,000	81			
Kan & O 1st	15,000	113¼			
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000	93			
Lex Av & Pav 1st	3,000	114¾			
Met Elev 2d	1,000	106			
Mich Cent Mtge 4s	2,000	107½			
	7,000	108			
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	1,000	18			
Mil & St Paul	8,000	115¼			
Chic & Pac W'n 5s	5,000	34½			
Total sales					

Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	93			
M, K & T 1st 4s	1,000	83¾			
	1,000	84			
	500	84¼			
	4,000	83½			
N Y L & W 1st	1,000	133⅜			
N Y, Sus & W'n 1st Refunding 5s	1,000	99			
	14,000	99½			
Nor Pac 1st 6s	5,000	117¼			
	1,000	117⅝			
Nor Pac 1st reg	10,000	117½			
Nor Pac 2d Coup Tr Co ctfs assented	5,000	117			
	9,000	115½			
Nor Pac 3d Coup Trust Co certfs assented	10,000	72			
Nor Pac cons 5s Trust Co ctfs assented	80,000	40⅝			
	62,000	50			
Nor Pac Term 1st	1,000	110			
Nor R. of Cal 5s	10,000	94⅜			
Ore Imp Co con 5s Trust Co certfs	5,000	14			
	5,000	13			
Ore R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s	5,000	94			
Trust Co certfs	5,000	61½			
Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs	3,000	12¼			
Oreg S L & U N con Trust Co certfs	3,000	66½			
Phil & Read 1st pf inc Trust Co certfs	2,000	33¾			
2d instal paid	15,000	9			
2d pref inc Trust Co certfs	2d instal paid	10,000	21¾		
Phil & Read gen 4s Tr Co certfs stm assd	30,000	92½			
Rio Gde W'n 1st	11,000	77			
St L & S F G M 5s	2,000	80¼			
	3,000	80¼			
	5,000	80¼			
St L & S F G M 6s	2,000	114			
	3,000	113¾			
St L & S F Con 4s Trust Co certfs	1,000	94			
St P M & M 2d	3,000	82½			
Sciota V & N E 1st	1,000	82½			
So Pac of Ariz 1st	10,000	96			
Southern Ry 1st 5s	14,000	94¼			
	3,000	94			
Spokane & Pal 6s Trust Co certfs	27,500	85¾			
Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	22¼			
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	10,000	78			
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000	70			
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes Stamped	1,000	97			
	2,000e20F	106⅝			
West Shore gtd 4s Registered	10,000	104½			
W U Col Trust 5s	1,000	108			
Wis Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000	34½			
Total sales					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	147	150
Alb. & Sus	175	
Amer. Coal	116	125
Am. C. O. pf	55	55½
Am. Ex	112	115
Ann Arbor	9	10
A. Arbor pf	25	27
Am. T. & S. pf	91	94½
*Am. Sug. Re. pf	103	104
Am. Tob. pf	98¾	101
At. & Pacific	⅞	1
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	7
*B. S. Gas	26¼	27½
B. A. L. pf	102½	105
*Brook. R.T.	23¾	24
Brunsw'k Co.	7	8
B., R. & P.	18½	24
B.,C.R. & N.	72	
Can. Pac.	62¼	63½
C. F. & M.	8	9
Cen. Pac.	15¼	16½
Chi. & Alt.	155	160
Chi. & E. Ill.	41	43
C. & N. W. pf.	148	
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	50	53½
Cleve. & P.	160	
C. C. & I.	2	2
Dev.	15	20
C. Fuel & I.	26¾	27½
C. F. & I. pf.	100	102
Col. & H. C.	1¼	2
C. H. V. & T. pf.	56	60
Consol. Coal	32	35
C. Gas Chi.	150	160
D., L. & W.	161½	163½
D. & R. G.	13	15
D. M. & Ft.	8½	9½
D. M. & Ft. pf.	60	
D. S. S. & A.	4½	5½
*D. S. S. & A. pf.	9	12
Erie T. & T.	59	60¾
Ev. & T. H.	30	35
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45	50
F. & P. M.	15	15
F. & P. M. pf.	40	50
G. B. & W. t. r.	⅛	⅜
Homestake	33	
Ill. Central	95½	97
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	25	27½
I. C. & L.	25	30
Iowa Cent.	8⅜	8⅝
Iowa C. pf.	34	35
Kan. & Mich.	6¼	8
K. & D. M.	3	4
Keok. & D. M.	14¼	15½
Keo. & W.	35	45
Lac. G. pf.	15½	16½
Long Island	75	78
L., N. A. & C.	9	9¼
Mah. Coal R.	110	
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
L. St. L. & T.		⅛
M. C. R. R.	107¼	
Mun. Beach.	6	12
Md. Coal pf.	40	55
Met. Trac.	108	109
Mex. N. ctfs.	¾	1½
Mich. Cen.	95¼	98
M., K. & T.	11¾	12½
N. Y. & Essex.	162	163½
N. C. & St. L.	68	85
*Nat. L. pf.	89½	90½
Nat. Starch.	6	8
N. S. 1st pf.	48	55
N. S. 2d pf.	15	25
N. Cen. C.	7	8
N. Y. & N. H.	173	174
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	32¾
N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	9¼
Norfolk So.	2	3
N. & W. 2d	5	6
in. pd.	8	12
N. & W. pf.	13	13¼
Ont. Mining.	11	13
O. Imp., t. r.	⅛	⅜
Ore. R. & N.	2	3
asst. pd.	14	20
Penn. Coal	330	
Peo. & East.	6	8
P. & W. pf.	15	16
P. C. C. & St. L.	15	16
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	53	56½
P. F. W. & C.	160	
P. C.	163	
P. C. Co.	158	160
Quicksilver	1¾	2
Quick. pf.	11	18
Rens. & Sar.	176½	
R. W. & O.	11¾	
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
St. P. & D.	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
St. P. & O.	123	128
St. P. & O. pf.	113	118
Texas Pac.	6¾	6¾
T. & O. C.	30	35
T. P. & W.	5¼	9
T. P. & W. pf.	47	50
T. P. & D.	2½	3½
U. S. Exp.	40	42
U. S. Cord.	5¾	6¾
U. S. Cord. pf.	10¼	10¾
U. S. Cord. pf.	20¼	22
U. S. Leath. pf.	8¾	9
W. U. Beef.	8	8½
W. & L. E.	6¼	
W. & L. E. pf.	34¾	37½
Wis. Cen.	1½	2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	123	123⅝	122¾	122¾	9,020
Am. Tobacco	66¼	68⅝	65½	67½	11,690
At., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	460
Chicago Gas	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	20
C., R. I. & P.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71⅜	1,030
C., M. & St. P.	79⅝	80	79½	79⅝	6,320
Dist. & C. F.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	14,600
Gen. Electric	33	33	32½	33	760
Louis. & Nash.	51⅝	52	51⅜	51⅝	630
Manhattan Con	104¼	104¼	103¼	103¼	2,950
Mo. Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	30
N. Y. Central	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	570
N. Y. C. & W.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	120
North American	5	5	5	5	20
Phil. & Read	15½	15½	15½	15½	100
Southern Ry	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	440
Tenn. C. & I.	25	25	25	25	30
Union Pacific	8¼	8¼	8	8	20
U. S. Rub. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	10
Wabash pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	10
West. Union	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	20
Total sales					48,900

Bonds.

Am. Sug. Ref. 6s	104				
Atch. Gen. 4s	80	80	80	80	$10,000
Phil. & R. 1st pf. inc.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	3,000
Total sales					$13,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	170
Cholar	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	100
Hale & Nor.	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	200
Ophir	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	100
Pharmacist	.10	.10	.10	.10	100
Savage	1.85	2.00	1.85	2.00	1,800
Total sales					2,670

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	57¼	58¼	56⅞	58	1,111,000
Sept. option	58⅝	59	57⅞	59	20,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.20	.17
Belcher	.60	.58
Best & Belcher	1.15	1.10
Bodie Consolidated	.54	.43
Bulwer	.30	.28
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.85	2.80
Crown Point	2.30	2.30
Gould & Curry	.59	.56
Hale & Norcross	1.45	1.30
Mexican	2.15	2.10
Ophir	.98	.92
Potosi	1.05	1.00
Savage	1.45	1.35
Sierra Nevada	1.92	1.85
Union Consolidated	.88	.85
Utah	.91	.87
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
	.60	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 19.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.74	.74
Anaconda	.60	.60
Argentum	.57	.57
Isabella	.95	.95
Portland	1.87	1.87
Union	.36	.36
Consolidated	.15	.15½
Pharmacist	.09¾	.09¾
Work	.12½	.12½
Mount Rose	.12¾	.14
Alamo	.06¼	.06½
Bull	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.04	1.04
Jefferson	.18	.18

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note		39
American Grocery 1st	30	
American Smokeless Powder Co		50
American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5¾	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	25	
Atlantic Mut. '90 scrip	101½	103½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	178	
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	105	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	169½	171
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s		71
Brooklyn Elevated	7¼	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	70
Central & South American Tel	60	62
Central Cross-Town	120	122½
Central Park, North & East River	192	
Central Trust Company	160	
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1025	
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	
Commercial Cable Company	175	
‡Coney Island Jockey Club stock	153	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	35	
Consolidated Gas of N. J	22	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	
Continental Trust Company	150	
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	168	
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	165	
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds.

By order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, Seventh Judicial Circuit, coupons of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on the First Mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1896, will be paid by the Receivers at their office, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, upon presentation on and after that date.

Books for transfer of the Five Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Registered Bonds will close on Monday, June 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Friday, July 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Drafts for interest on Registered Bonds will be mailed to holders of record.

JOHN SCOTT,
Comptroller for Receivers.
New-York, June 20th, 1896.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-fourth ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 30th April, 1896.
6 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

$1,000 each—Nos. 118, 135, 142, 150, 164, 182, 187, 203, 511, 750, 830, 841, 1017, 1067, 1105, 1160, 1175, 1223, 1360, 1477.
$500 each—Nos. 32, 78, 117, 129, 135, 156, 157, 186, 196, 226, 234, 239, 313, 382, 397, 486.
$100 each—Nos. 3, 17, 19, 54, 57, 58, 101, 103, 112, 113.
7 per cent. bonds to be redeemed:

SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 2, 31, 69, 93, 96, 117, 119, 130, 325, 346, 454.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 11, 21, 40, 95, 105, 155, 169, 325, 384, 389, 515, 642.
SERIES C.—$100 each—Nos. 13, 100, 154, 159, 372, 476, 502, 504, 533, 595, 641, 645, 684, 804, 825, 840, 852, 887, 943, 945, 950, 957, 988, 1001, 1108, 1293, 1295, 1312, 1508.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st July, 1896.

They will cease to bear interest on the 30th June, 1896.

MEXICO, 30 April, 1896.

The President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 367 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

CERMAN AMERICAN
REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
Office, No. 36 Nassau Street, New York.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 11th day of June, 1896, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

Silas B. Dutcher,	George C. Clausen,
George W. Quintard,	Russell Sage,
Edward V. Loew,	William Wagner,
James Fellows,	Joseph J. Kittel,
George F. Johnson,	John Weber,
Edward Uhl,	Junius N. Petty,
C. J. Obermayer,	George H. Beyer,
Frank M. Weller,	Edward M. Burghard
John Guth,	Frederick G. Yuengling,
Van Mater Stilwell,	Charles Unangst.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

EDWARD V. LOEW, President and General Manager.
GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, Vice President.
C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.
WILLIAM WAGNER, Treasurer.
CHARLES UNANGST, Counsel.

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD.

CONSOLIDATED R. R. OF VERMONT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

It has been represented to the committee of the holders of the above bonds that the time within which the bonds may be deposited should be extended for a reasonable time after the 1st of July, 1896, and they have therefore extended the time for deposit to the 10th of July, 1896. After that date no bonds will be accepted except upon such terms as the committee shall fix.

Engraved certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company, which certificates have been listed at the Boston Stock Exchange.

BENJAMIN P. CHENEY, Chairman, Boston, Mass.
SAMUEL E. KILNER, New-York. Representing Estate of Frederick Billings.
HENRY B. DAY of R. L. DAY & CO., Boston, Mass.
EZRA H. BAKER, With Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, Mass.
R. F. STURGIS, Secretary, 53 State St., Boston.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Boston, Mass.
MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, New-York. } Of Counsel.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE
Ohio Southern Railroad Company.

Default having occurred in the interest due June 1st on your bonds, the undersigned committee, appointed to protect your interests, has prepared a plan looking thereto, copies of which may be obtained from the Central Trust Co. of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, or from any member of the committee.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds, and to sign the agreement as soon as possible, in order that the committee may be placed in a position to protect their interests without delay.

WILLIAM A. READ, Nassau and Pine Sts.;
THOMAS DENNY, No. 62 Cedar St.;
SIMON BORG, No. 20 Nassau St.;
HENRY SANFORD, No. 59 Broadway;
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, No. 20 Broad St.; } Committee.

To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the
HELENA & RED MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, JUNE 9, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad system, dated March 16, 1896, all holders of the above-described bonds are hereby offered an opportunity to participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 bond, with all unpaid coupons attached, $1,000 par value in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

To participate in this arrangement holders of such bonds must deposit same with us not later than June 30, 1896, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable reorganization certificates.

The foregoing offer has already been accepted by a majority in amount of the bonds.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Oregon Improvement Company
5% Consolidated Bonds.

The undersigned beg to announce that owners of bonds to the amount of over two millions of dollars have signified their willingness to unite in requesting the Reorganization Committee to modify their plan, and also to demand some guarantee that a just proportion of the new securities and cash realized from assessments will be acquired by the successor company, provided that a majority of said bonds, not less than $3,500,000 to make the protest effectual, shall be obtained.

It is therefore earnestly urged of those bondholders who have not sent in their names and amount of holdings to do so on or before the 23d instant, so that they may be represented at a proposed meeting to be called for the 25th instant, to take action as indicated above.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine St.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

$12,000 N. S. Steamboat Co. Consl'd Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1923.
For acct. of Liquidating Trustees.
1200 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
For acct. of whom it may concern.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
15 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. United Traction & Electric Co., Providence.
40 shs. Porter Air Lighter Co.
15 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
10 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Ry.
$2,000 Williamsburg Gas Light Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1900.
655 shs. Mathieson Alkali Works.
700 shs. Keokuk & Western R. R. Patent No. 443,190 for man'f of Fermented Liquors.
100 shs. Maryland Coal Co. prefd.
100 shs. St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. Co. Prefd.
$500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd.
7 shs. American District Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable out of the earnings of the road for the year ending June 30th, 1896, of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the First Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1896, at the Central Trust Company of New-York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th of June, 1896. Transfer books will be closed June 30th at 3 P. M., and reopen July 16th at 10 A. M.

R. B. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
NEW-YORK June 4, 1896.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable July 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M., July 6, and reopen on the morning of July 16.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO., MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St., New-York, June 19, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 203.

A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 30th inst.

Transfer books close on the 25th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
184TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 18, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6, 1896.

H. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO., DREXEL BUILDING, Philadelphia, June 10, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 26, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19. Checks will be mailed.

N. B.—The transfer books close from June 20 to July 10, both inclusive, for the annual meeting.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.
63 Broadway,
New-York, June 20, 1896.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1896, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1896, and reopen July 16, 1896.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York, Thursday, June 25, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1896, and will reopen July 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1896.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
30 Nassau St., New-York, June 18, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable July 1, 1896. Transfer books close June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 2, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19th, 1896.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 19, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, JR., Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, June 19, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer book will be closed until that date, and dividend checks mailed to stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1st, proximo. Transfer books closed until July 2, 1896. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1896.

90th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON PLANER.—Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing one Iron Planer, 12 foot by 10 foot by 25 foot, will be received here until 11 A. M., JUNE 30, 1896. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Planer," and addressed "Major J. W. Reilly, Commanding Officer."

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 17, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during the period ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to J. W. REILLY, Major, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ANDREW S. MOLONY, plaintiff, against CHARLES E. TILTON, Donald Plummer Molony, Julia P. Chapman, and Charles H. Hill, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 21st, 1896.

COWEN, WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 45 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

To Charles E. Tilton, Donald Plummer Molony, Julia P. Chapman, Charles H. Hill: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 22d day of May, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, State of New-York.

COWEN, WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my23-1aw6wS

AGRATI, LODOVICA G.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 22d day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LODOVICA G. AGRATI, lately doing business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Lodovica G. Agrati, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lodovica G. Agrati, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Burr and De Lacy, No. 206 Broadway, Room 39, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 14th, 1896. ARTHUR D. WILLIAMS, Assignee. BURR and DE LACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 206 Broadway, New-York. my16-1aw6wS

KILLERLANE & RYDER.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax of the New-York Supreme Court, dated May 7th, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons and creditors having claims against KILLERLANE & RYDER, lately doing business in New-York City, to present the same, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee, at the office of his attorney, No. 49 Liberty St., 132 Nassau St., New-York, on or before August 4th, 1896.—Dated May 13th, 1896. WM. J. WILLIAMS, Assignee. my16-1aw6wS

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States and THE NEW-YORK TIMES is peculiarly the Financial advertising medium. It is thoroughly read by the solid prosperous people, by the Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. These people read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY UNSETTLED MARKETS AND SPECULATION MODERATE.

Foreign Houses Sold Early and Shorts Covered Later—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull and Firmer—Oats More Active and Easier—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Higher and Quiet—Coffee Easier and Fairly Active.

The grain markets were lower during the early trading owing to free offerings from abroad and increased receipts at the West, but prices were higher at the close, with considerable covering by shorts. Provisions continued dull and a shade lower. Cotton was rather unsettled, but closed firm at an advance. Coffee was fairly active and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34 @ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	4.40 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7¼
Copper, Lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@⅝c through weaker cables, fair foreign selling, easier West, increased receipts West, and local realising; advanced 1@1¼c on free local covering, fell ⅛@¼c on foreign selling, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c gain, with a fair speculation. Spot was very dull, and ½@¾c higher with the options; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2 Northern at 64¼c, delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red 88¾c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3½c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence 103,346 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 104,443 bushels; receipts, 32,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 88,551 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were influenced by the West, and closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, with a light local trade....Spot was dull at ¼c advance; sales, 20,800 bushels, including 13,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, part at 35¾c, free on board, afloat, and 800 bushels yellow at 37c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34½c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels low mixed at 33¾c, elevator....Receipts, 69,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 136,357 bushels....Clearances hence, 10,525 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 37,236 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were in better demand, and closed steady at ⅛c advance....Spot were more active for export at firm prices....Sales, 162,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24¼c; No. 3 white at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 55,000 bushels, sold for export, at 25¾@26⅛c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22c, with 15,000 bushels, for export, part at 24c, free on board; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 22¾c for 25,000 bushels, canal; track mixed, 22¼@23½c; track white, 24@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 133,000 bushels; exports, 312,585 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@..	64
July	1,840,000	63¼@64 3-16	64
August	25,000	63½@64 5-16	64¼
September	1,785,000	63 5-16@64⅛	64⅜
December	360,000	65⅛@66	66
Total	4,010,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@..	34
July	45,000	34 1-16@34¾	34¾
September	10,000	35¼@35¼	35½
October	....	@..	36
Total	55,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	10,000	22 @..	22
September	50,000	22 @..	22
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—Market very steady and demand increased. Sales, 19,000 bbls, including, of city mills, 3,500 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls clears at $3.90@$4.10; 1,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.90; 1,600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.70; 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.60@$3.75; 2,200 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.55; 2,100 bbls clears at $3.30@$3.40, and 1,000 sacks Spring straights at $3.25....Arrivals, 2,972 bbls and 5,855 sacks; exports, 3,823 bbls and 12,970 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 51,885 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

FLAXSEED—Sales, 16,000 bushels at 88c, cost, freight, and insurance.

RYE—State nominal at 43c; Western at 40@40½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$2.60; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Steadier and more active....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@60c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was slow for the day. The principal holdings were not put upon the market, but held in expectation of this or next month developing a short interest, and as well that possibly some competing article may come further around to higher prices, notably tallow, while disregarding the current easier tendency of lard. Demands for the day were unimportant. There were sellers of prime yellow at 25c without trading. The sale of tank lots in yesterday's report should have read 23½c, not 25½c. Crude, in barrels, was scarce and nominal at 21c asked. White oil at 27½c. Crude, in bulk, at near coast mills, at 16½c for small lots....LINSEED was at firm prices; quoted at 37c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was firm at 43@44c; the recent business for export before alluded to is said to have reached fully 6,000 bbls of deliveries through this month.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 19.—Oil closed at $1.20, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Remarkable dullness was the feature to speculation, and larger receipts of hogs than had been estimated tended to depress prices, with slight declines all around. The report was that Cudahy had attempted freer selling of pork and ribs, and found slack buying interest. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 19,000 head.

LARD—Eased off 5 points at the West on dull demand and larger supplies of hogs than had been expected, and closed 2½@5 points down for the day, where June closed at 4.12½c; July was at 4.12½@4.15c; September at 4.27½@4.30c; October at 4.35c asked. Here there was a slack trading case at a nominal rate at 4.40c; it was offered to Liverpool from the West at 4.37½c, laid down; sale of tank at 4.05c, but 4.07½c was bid at the close and 4.10c asked. July option nominal at 4.40c. Refined was quiet; Continent quoted at 4.70c, South American at 5.15c, compound at 4@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—All provincial markets were largely supplied through recent business, and orders thence at the close were slow. The West declined 15@17½c, and recovered about 5c with June closing at $7.05, nominal; July was at $7.02½@$7.10, closing at $7.05; September at $7.17½@$7.27½, closing at $7.22½; October at $7.17½@$7.22½, closing at $7.20....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—English and Southern shippers who had been willing to meet ⅛c advance on bellies decline to meet the further advance of about ⅛c, and the close of the market is quiet. Sales are 6,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¼c; 10,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 4¾c; 500 pickled shoulders at 4¾@4½c; 3,000 pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c, and 75 pcs skinned hams at 10c....Chicago at 5c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4½c; do, boxed, 4½c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¾c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BACON—Sold on short ribs at the West 5 points, and closed about steady with June at 3.80c, nominal; July was at 3.80@3.82½c, closing at 3.80c; September at 3.85@3.97½c; October at 4@4.02½c. No quote: Spring at 4c bid.

BEEF—Shippers were moderate buyers at steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, 7½c barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.50.

BEEF HAMS—Had slow attention, while easy in price; $13.50 quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were firm in price....Bacon at 4½@4 3-16c, 180 lb at 4¼c, 160 lb at 4¼@4 5-16c, 140 lb at 4¾c, 120 lb at 4⅞c, pigs at 5c. Receipts at the West, 69,011 head; same time last year, 46,173 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $2.85@$3.50; left over, 1,500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; steady; $3.25@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; 5@10c lower; $3.05@$3.20. Omaha—Receipts, 9,000 head; opened 5@10c lower; $2.95@$3.15. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,309 head; heavy average, 5c lower; light average steady; $2.90@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,000 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,506 head; $3@$3.30.

TALLOW—A lot of 25 hhds, city, was sold at 3¼c. That price was further bid. The French demand looked quieter. It declined to take refusals at 3¾c, which was the lowest rate the melters would consider on large lots, with some of them depending upon a continuance of an export interest to put the market to 4c. But the probabilities of the export business are not clear, indeed, if not a puzzle, to the entire interest. Paris cables say that tallow cannot be sold at current prices. It is certain that some of the home trade decline to pay prices for country-made to correspond with city, and hold off for developments in the belief that the excitement will subside, and as fairly well taken care of through recent extensive buying. For large lots of country 3⅛c would be the trading price, at which large sales had been made, but a number of small lots, when needed urgently, go to 3⅜c and 3¾c for nice kettle; there have been 90,000 lb in lots taken at those figures. Edible, not city, was required 3¾c was 3½c; when the city was required 3¾c was bid, at which it had been sold, while the melters wanted for it 3¾c, and even 4c. At Chicago, sale of 300 tcs, packers' grade, at 3¼c. In grease stock sales of 3 car lots, at Chicago, at 2¼@2⅜c.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine there has been a steadily hardening market, and at the close it would be hard to find important quantities on offer in New-York after the closing out of most of the accumulated holdings and some contracts made for deliveries ahead, in part representing orders from Europe. The close of the market here was 4¾c. At the West also there has been rather a sweeping movement within two or three days at 4¼@4¾c, leaving the Chicago market at the close firm at 4¼c bid, with hardly large lots on offer at the West outside of those in Kansas City, with sales in addition to those that have been reported about 600,000 lb, in part for export, at 4¼@4½c. In lard stearine nothing done, with offers to sell Western at 5c, and city, in tierces, at 5c, although some lots of the latter were held about ⅛c higher, and 500 tcs Western offered at 5c. Last sales of oleo oil in Rotterdam at 35 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again fairly active, and closed barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, with fair local business. There was steady at ⅛f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg unchanged to ½ pfennig down....Spot Rio steady and quiet at 13¼c for No. 7. Sales, 750 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags La Guayra, 650 bags Central American, and 500 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—August, 750 bags at 10.65c; September, 250 bags at 10.30c; October, 1,000 bags at 10c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.85c; total, 3,000 bags. Second Call and Close—June, 250 bags at 11.90c; July, 500 bags at 11.30c, 500 bags at 11.40c, 250 bags at 11.35c, 1,000 bags at 11.40c; August, 250 bags at 10.70c; 750 bags at 10.75c, 500 bags at 10.70c; September, 2,000 bags at 10.35c, 500 bags at 10.40c, 250 bags at 10.45c, 1,250 bags at 10.35c; October, 500 bags at 10c, 750 bags at 10.10c; December, 3,250 bags at 9.90c, 250 bags at 9.95c, 1,000 bags at 9.90c; March, 1,500 bags at 9.75c; total, 15,250 bags. Exchange—100 points paid to exchange 500 bags September for July; March, 250 bags, and May, 250 bags, even; 100 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for August; total for day, 20,250 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 9.75@9.85c; February, 9.75@9.85c; March, 9.70@9.75c; April, 9.65@9.75c; May, 9.65@9.70c; June, 11.75@11.80c; July, 11.35@11.40c; August, 10.70@10.75c; September, 10.35@10.40c; October, 10.05@10.10c; November, 9.95@10.05c; December, 9.90@9.95c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	143,783
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	10,304
Total stock in New-York to-day	133,479
Total stock in Baltimore	4,017
Deliveries yesterday: 128—	3,889
Total stock in New-Orleans	13,795
Deliveries yesterday: 684—13,111	
	17,000
Total stock in United States	150,479
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 18	107,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 18	59,000
Afloat from Victoria to June 10	6,000
	172,000
Total	322,479
Same time 1895	593,586

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and unsettled, with trading mainly in a scalping way, and the later dealings at better prices, with the South; near months were 8@10 points up and new crop 4@5 points up; Liverpool closed at 10½ points decline; spot was unchanged and dull; sales, 861 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7⅞c; middling uplands, 7⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
June	7.35@7.37	7.36	7.33	100
July	7.33@7.35	7.33	7.22	2,000
August	7.34@7.35	7.35	7.22	28,000
September	6.74@6.75	6.74	6.68	7,200
October	6.72@6.73	6.73	6.68	9,400
November	6.71@6.72	6.71	6.66	4,400
December	6.73@6.74	6.75	6.68	12,600
January	6.78@6.79	6.79	6.72	9,400
February	6.82@6.84	6.81	6.77	700
March	6.86@6.88	6.84

$3.45; choice, assorted, $3.40@$3.50; light, $3.20@$3.55; pigs, $2.75@$3.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $2@$4.10; lambs, $2.75@$6.50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 48s 9d; prime mess dull at 38s 9d. Pork—Prime mess Western fine dull at 45s; do, medium, dull at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 28s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 27s; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 24s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 23s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 24s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 22s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 36s for new. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 19s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, dull at 5s 2d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, dull at 4s 10d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 3½d; June dull at 3s 1½d; July dull at 3s 1½d; August dull at 3s 1½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy, Winter, dull at 6s 9d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at 25@45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 53-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 50-64@3 51-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 44-64@3 45-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, value; March and April delivery, 3 43-64d, sellers.

LONDON, June 19—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 3d per cwt for Jamba centrifugal polarizing 96° test and 6d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 10s 3d; August, 10s 6d. Calcutta linseed, May shipment, via Cape, 31s 6d per quarter. Linseed cake, £4 10s per ton. Weather, Linseed, 17s 3d@18s per 1½d per cwt. Australian Tallow—Beef, 18@19s per cwt; mutton, 19s 6d@20s 6d per cwt. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 26s 9d per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 6d per cwt. Sperm oil £25 10s per ton. Whale oil, £17 10s per ton. Refined petroleum, 5⅝d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 9d per gallon. Resin—American, strained, 4s 10½d per cwt; do, fine, 7s. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4d. Nutmegs, 110 to a lb, 3s 3d. Manila Hemp—Good, £17 5s, cost, insurance, and freight. Spirits of turpentine, 19s 10½d per cwt.

Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 4s 4d@4s 8d; hindquarters, 2s 10d@3s 4d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

BREMEN, June 19.—Petroleum, 6 marks 25 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 19.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 3-16c; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 974 bales; exports to Great Britain, 49 bales; coastwise, 1,370 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 78,631 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 10,431 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,976 bales; to the Continent, 1,522 bales; coastwise, 5,243 bales; sales, 8,750 bales.

GALVESTON, June 19.—Cotton nominal; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 174 bales; sales, many; stock, 11,540 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 670 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,019 bales; coastwise, 929 bales; sales, 200 bales; spinners, 182 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—Cotton dull; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 75 bales; exports coastwise, 58 bales; sales, none; stock, 10,007 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 994 bales; exports coastwise, 1,711 bales; sales, 43 bales.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

1—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 2—Sun Printing and Publishing Company Associated Press. 3—Matter of International Navigation Company. 4—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 5—Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Lowell Manufacturing Company vs. Keveney. 7—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 9—Ralli vs. Troop. 10—Maitland vs. Plaut. 11—Dimingy vs. Steamboat Company of New-Jersey. 12—Compagnie Française du Telegraphe de Paris a New-York. 13—Maitland vs. B. Goetz Manufacturing Company. 14—Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 15—Mallory et al. vs. Hammond. Wakelee vs. Davis. 17—Cromwell vs. Davis. 18—Illinois Steel Company vs. Kilmer Manufacturing Company. 20—Thomson-Houston Electric Company vs. Union Railway. 21—National Enamel Company vs. Burger. 22—George Frost Company vs. Burger. 23—Jackson vs. Graves. 24—Maitland vs. Plaut. 25—Jackson vs. Graves. 26—Bruce vs. Buck.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Branford vs. Washington Life Insurance Company; Place vs. Burlingame.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on stipulation, costs.

Cannon vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, Kinkade vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, McCluskey vs. National Life Association of Hartford, Marshall vs. Reading Fire Insurance Company, Schine vs. Geschickt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People vs. Orr.—Judgment affirmed.

In re tax on estate of Sutton, The People ex rel. O'Grady vs. Wales, The People ex rel. Donohue vs. Wurster, in re City of Buffalo to acquire lands, The People ex rel. Flood vs. Martin, The People ex rel. Lee vs. Waring, in re Worth, Hardegan vs. Lorck, The People ex rel. Sherwin Williams Company vs. Barker.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

The Canandalgua Water Works Company vs. The Village of Canandalgua.—Appeal dismissed upon the ground that the order is not receivable in this court, with costs.

No. 623—Isaac Rosenstein, appellant, vs. William L. Fox, respondent.—Argued by Edward D. Johnston for appellant, Joseph H. Hayes for respondent.

No. 626—The Bath Gaslight Company, respondent, vs. John Claffy, appellant.—Argued by Abram J. Rose for appellant, James McKeen for respondent.

No. 628—John Bohleber, appellant, vs. August Walden and another, respondents.—Argued by Fernando Solinger for appellant, S. T. Maddox for respondents.

The court adjourned, to meet in Albany Oct. 5.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ann McCann, Bridget Grady, Adelaide Walcott.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Bishop vs. Hubbard—Archibald Maclay, Barker vs. Williams—John Delahunty. Matter of Girsch Lith. Company—Sidney J. Cowen. Kelaher vs. Vincent—John Delahunty.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Harrison—Phil M. Leukin, Ashborn vs. Ginsberg —Benjamin Yates, de Witt vs. Lee Witt—Edward D. O'Brien. Guentsche, vs. Guentsche—George C. Austin.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Van Valzak vs. Leon—Samuel H. Ordway.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Wingrove vs. Wagner—Hamilton Odell.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J. David F. Casey vs. Joseph L. Parraga—David F. Casey, Gerson Mayer vs. Moses Lindheim—Mortimer Stiefel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Charles A. Marsh has obtained an attachment for $3,300 against William S. F. McGill, druggist, at 184 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for balance due on the purchase of the business in April, 1895. He confessed judgment on June 15 to his wife, Annie R. McGill, for $1,417, and the Sheriff took charge of the store. It is now said that Mr. McGill has left town, and is supposed to have gone to Canada.

—Mortimer Stiefel has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Moses Lindheim, wholesale tobacco dealer, at 191 Pearl Street, on the application of Gerson Mayer, a creditor, for $4,254. Mr. Lindheim failed two months ago, with liabilities reported at $100,000, and gave a bill of sale of his assets. The only assets he has now are 500 shares of the Wallis-Lispenard Cotton Picker Company.

—An attachment for $844 has been obtained in this city against Thomas Skense, contractor, of Flushing, L. I., in favor of the Ulster Bluestone Company for stone to be used under a contract at Great Neck, L. I. It was stated that he drew $800 under the contract on June 11, since which he has not been seen.

—The Goldthwaite Cloak Manufacturing Company, doing business in Columbus, Ohio, under the name of the Parisian Cloak Company, made an assignment yesterday to E. B. Jewett. The assets are placed at $50,000 and the liabilities at about the same figure.

—Judgment for $15,583 was entered yesterday against the Merchants' Refrigerating and Ice Manufacturing Company in favor of the Baker Transfer Company for branch of contract in regard to the delivery of ice.

—Judgment for $3,277 was entered here yesterday against the Fin de Siecle Company of Baltimore, which imports Japanese fans, in favor of Robert R. Heroy for services as salesman.

—J. L. Lewenberg, doing business in wholesale clothing as J. L. Lewenberg & Co., in Boston, has assigned. The liabilities are estimated at about $4,000.

—Judgment for $6,411 was entered yesterday against Francis Hillhouse of 60 Cedar Street in favor of Frederick Brooks on a note.

A Perplexed Onlooker.

From The Boston Transcript.

How can a man be at the head of his calling when he is following an occupation?

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of St. Luke's Hospital Lots—Two Leases on Broadway.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold, for the St. Luke's Hospital Trustees, two lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Fifty-fourth Street, beginning 350 feet west of Fifth Avenue, at $70,000 each. This sale disposes of the whole of the Fifty-fourth Street front of the old hospital property.

Messrs. B. M. Strauss & Co. have leased, to Swartz, Jerkowski & Co., for a long term, the store, basement, and sub-basement, in the ten-story fire-proof building now being erected by F. H. Mela, at 708 Broadway, connecting with 15 to 21 Lafayette Place. Each floor has an area of 17,000 square feet. The same firm of brokers have leased, for a term of years, to Markewitz & Freeman, the store, basement, and sub-basement of 710 Broadway.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for alterations to the Schermerhorn Building, to connect it with the American Surety Building, at Pine Street and Broadway. The cost will be $5,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $8,600, to the plaintiff, the National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, the two-and-one-half-story brick and frame building, with store, 159 Worth Street, north side, 124.10 feet west of Baxter Street, with triangular lot, 23 by 40.9 by 33.7.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 450 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Henry Koch and H. Gundbach of 810 Tinton Avenue, owners; cost, $52,000.

Ninetieth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Second Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, by George Ringler & Co. of Third Avenue and Ninety-second Street, owner; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 834 and 836 Eighth Avenue, by William Holzderber, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $500.

Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner, by the congregation of the Church of the Incarnation, owners, alterations to a two-story brick church and public building; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, by Max and Morris Schwartz of 257 East Houston Street, owners, alterations to a three-story brick store and meeting rooms; cost, $1,500.

No. 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, by Annie Heins of Mohegan, N. Y., alterations to a four-story brick public building and clubhouse; cost, $3,500.

No. 64 Whitehall Street, by the Colts estate, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $3,500.

No. 96 Broadway, 6 Wall Street, and 3 and 5 Pine Street, by the American Surety Company of 100 Broadway, lessee, and John Jacob Astor, owner, alterations to an eight-story brick and steel office building; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Audubon Avenue, by William Connors of 515 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

No. 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $1,500.

No. 237 East Thirty-seventh Street, by same, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,313 Broadway, by the Pitt estate, owners, alterations to a three-story brick store and offices; cost, $350.

No. 509 Ninth Avenue and 403 West Thirty-eighth Street, by Catherine Ewall of 404 West Fifty-first Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store, hotel, and tenement; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, June 19.

2D AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.5x75; Henrietta Zoeller to Henry Hartmann and another $1

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 200 ft n of 122d St, 25x200; Claremont Av, w s, 175 ft n of 122d St, 25x200, and e s of Riverside Av, 225 ft n of 122d St, 50x100; Mary Johnson to James W. Power 1

BOSTON AV, e s, 202.7 ft s of 169th St, 40x125; William Sherwood and wife to Edward G. Williams 9,750

LOT 253, map of Section A, Vyse estate; John Nelson and wife to Winslow E. Buzby 4,400

MONROE AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 25x100; Jesse S. Nelson, referee, to August Hussey 3,025

ARTHUR AV, e s, 254 ft n of Bayard St, 21x87.6; Francesco Scola to Antonio Cimillo 1,600

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 41x100.4x119.9; Elmer E. Stevens to Matilda L. Stevens 1

LOTS 297 and 333, map of Wakefield; Hettie Knox to John A. Knox 1

157TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 5th St, 50x114; Amy J. Hallock to Christiana Klauck.. 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 25.3 ft e of Fox Av, 25.3x106.9x25x103.6; Florence Stolz and wife to Fritz Hartung 425

WHITEHALL ST, w s, adjoining open space south of Bowling Green, 130.7x23x128.6x+; Katherine M. Cooper to H. W. Cooper 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry W. Cooper and wife to Katherine M. Cooper 25,000

GREENWICH ST, 108; John Pettit and wife to James Adair 1

BROADWAY, n, 102 ft n of Broome St, 47x100; James G. K. Lawrence and others to Joseph P. Bass and another. 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, s e s, lots 62 and 66, map of the Corporation of New-York; Thomas A. Davies to D. H. Schneider 350,000

32D ST, n s, 135.9 ft w of 2d Av, 17.10 x98.9; Felix McGorry to Edward Magorry. 13,700

84TH St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x irregular to 95th St.; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Joseph E. Weed 1

COLUMBUS AV, 53; Elisa Bigot and another to Ella O'Neill 1

607TH ST, 203 and 205 West; Isaac Boehm to Marie J. Fitz-Mahoney 100

80TH ST, 123 West; James M. Eder to Lizzie Eder 10

68TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Edward Livingston to Moritz L. Ernest 17,000

45TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.8; Solomon Rosenfeld and wife to James McClenahan 1

JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Fox Av, 50x100; Jefferson Av, s s, 200 ft w of Fox Av, 25x141.8x32.2x161.11; Aaron Cristalar to E. M. McLellan 920

SAME PROPERTY; Charles W. McLellan and wife to Aaron Cristalar 920

67TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; the New-York Investment and Improvement Company to Frank L. Smith 25,000

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102.2x100; same to Joseph E. Weed 46,000

92D ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.8; Francis M. Jencks and wife to Joseph E. Weed 31,000

MADISON AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of 74th St, 20x80; Sevente M. Swenson, Jr., as guardian, to Frederick B. Tilghman 9,343

MADISON AV, e s, 66.8 ft s of 43d St, 20.8x100; Mary F. Wickes and another to Joseph Milbank 1

76TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Madison Av, 12.6x 102.2; Marie J. Fitz-Mahoney to Isidor N. Landauer 1

MADISON AV, e s, 22.2 ft s of 74th St, 20x80; Eric P. Sevenson to F. B. Tilghman 1

86TH ST, n s, 203 ft w of Avenue A, 18x 100.8; the Trustees of Columbia College to Alexander Lindner 12,000

73D ST, 423 East; John Nemecek to Vaclav Nemecek 1

120TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; Sarah A. Kiernan to Mary A. Kiernan 1

104TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to George B. Christman 17,525

SAME PROPERTY; George B. Christman and wife to Louis Hatlak 28,750

PUBLIC ROAD, n w s, 100 ft n w of Forest Av, Lot 12, map of Woodstock; James Lyons and others to Mary Lyons. 1

Recorded Leases.

SOLOMON, Gustav, to A. W. Beck; 35 7th St, 3 years $600

HARRIS, Bertha, to Ernestina Lardsman; 120 Columbia St, 5 years 1,400

WUNDER, Christian, to Sara J. Lehrbera; 66 James St, 3 years 480

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAIR, James, to Mary A. Chrisholm; 108 Greenwich St, 3 years $50,000

BAKER, Ann M., and husband to Adolph Cohen; w s of 3d Av, 102.2 ft n of 80th St, 1.420 and 1.422 3d Av, 7 months 2,000

BAUDOUINE, John T., and wife to Mayer S. Auerbach; 318 West 72d St, 1 year.... 5,000

BOWES, John J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 20th St, n s, 399.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 8,000

SAME to same; s s of 83d St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 24,000

BOLGER, Edward, and wife to Bernhard Kolb; n s of 59th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 4 months 10,000

BITTERMAN, Isaac, to Adolph Bitterman; 424 and 426 West 39th St, 313 and 315 West 17th St, demand 40,000

BROMMER, Pauline, to George L. Hensle and Frederick Wertz; Willis Av, s e corner of 133d St, indemnity 7,000

COLE, John B., and wife to Edward C. Schaefer, trustee of Amelia L. Spies; e s of 132d St, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 20,000

SAME to Epiphenie Comtez; s s of 132d St, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

CORN, Henry, and wife and Peretz Rosenberg and wife to German Savings Bank; 51 West 3d St, 1 year 55,000

CUDLIPP, Annie M., Florence C., and George D., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; east ½ of Lot 26, map by William Bridges, on e s of Greenwich Road, Ninth Ward, 1½ years 2,000

CLARKE, Elizabeth J., to Sarah A. Sullivan; 37 and 40 West 16th St, 7 years.. 2,900

HORMANN, Fransisky, and another to Bowles Colgate, and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Ritter Place, 100 ft e of Union Av, 3 years 6,000

LANZER, John, to Wilhelmina Lanzer; w s of Avenue D, Lot 322, map of Unionport, 2 years 3,000

LYON, Anna E., to Mount Morris Bank; Lot 33, Block A; Lots 1 to 8, Block B; 16 to 20, 23 to 28, 33 to 40, Block D; 21 to 30, 35 and 36, Block G; Lots 1 to 4, 7 to 13, and 25 to 29, Block H, map of Dore Lyon, Westchester, demand..... 400

WILLIAMS, Edward G., and wife to Thomas Farley, guardian; s s of 109th St, 51.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 3 years..... 5,500

REILLY, Bridget, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; 456 East 135th St, 1 year 275

SCHAEFER, Philip, to the Howard Northwood Malt Manufacturing Company; n s of 56th St, 250 ft e of 11th Av, (secures credits) ..... —

STERNBERGER, Clarence S., to Pauline Sternberger; 22 East 60th St; e s of West St, 62.1 ft s of Charlton St; 525 Broadway; 94 Spring St; ⅓ part of and also s e corner of Mercer and Spring Sts; 1-6 part of and ⅓ part of out-of-town property at West End, Long Branch, 4 years 9,000

COHEN, Harris, and wife and Abraham and wife to Edward N. Taller, trustee; 145 Allen St, 5 years 22,500

COOPER, Katharine M., to the Continental Trust Company of New-York; 1 Bowling Green and 2 to 12½ Whitehall St, 2-5 part, 1 year 25,000

ERNST, Moritz L., to Edward Livingston; n s of 68th St, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 12,000

FOWLER, Clarence M., and M. N. Davidson to Broadway Savings Institution; 902 Prospect Av, 1 year 3,500

SAME to same; 900 Prospect Av, 1 year.. 3,500

FITZ MAHONY, Marie J., to Isaac Boehm; n s of 607th St, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years, (two mortgages) 5,500

FREUND, Sophie, to Carrie Ridley; 35 Bowery and 34 Bayard St, 1 year..... 15,000

HENSLE, George L., Frederick Wertz and wife, and Julius Hommann of Hudson River Bank; s s of 133d St, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 7,000

HATLAK, Louis, to George B. Christman; s s of 104th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, demand 15,000

HALLOCK, Amy J., to B. De F. Curtis; n s of 15th Av, 105 ft e of 5th St, Wakefield, 1 year 500

HIRSH, Julia and Nicholas, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 87th St, 330 ft w of Central Park West..... 20,000

KAISER, John, and wife to B. A. Burnett; Lot 65, map of Lot Hunt property, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 1,200

LATNER, Alexander, to Trustees of Columbia College, New-York; n s of 86th St, 203 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 6,000

LOPARDO, Rosie, to German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of Trinity Av, 50 ft n of 161st St, 1 year..... 1,000

MEYER, Adolph J. H., to Thomas Frazier; s e corner of Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year..... 7,440

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife to William M. Kingsland; n s of 130th St, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Avenue, 5 years.. 21,000

SAME to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; n s of St. Nicholas Av, 51.10 ft n of 130th St, 5 years..... 23,000

McGARRY, Frank, and wife to Mary Delaney; Lots 14, 15, 16, and 17, Block B, map of Lester's Park 500

SCHNEIDER, Douglas H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n e corner of Broadway and 80th St, 2 years..... 700,000

SAME to same; same property..100,000

SMITH, Frank L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 67th St, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 24,000

STEWART, Perez M., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner of West End Av and 82d St, 5 years 85,000

SCHREYER, Peter, to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 45th St, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

TILGHMAN, Frederick B., to trustees of Alexander M. Lindner, deceased; e s of Madison Av, 22.2 ft s of 74th St, 3 years 25,000

WHITNEY, Mary A., and Lemartine, to Carl Schefer, as trustee, &c.; s s of 73d St., 135 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

WEED, Joseph E., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; s e corner of West End Av and 83d St, 1 year.... 45,000

SAME to same; n s of 92d St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 30,000

SAME to same; n s of 94th St, 175 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 30,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARRETT, Mary E., to Fanny Goodman. $1

BOSCHEN, Charles D., executor of Carl A. Fischer, to Henry Mattice..... 3,000

COHN, Adolph, to Adolph M. Bendheim.... 2,000

HAAREN, Diedrich, to De W. C. Flanagan 5,000

HERZ, William, to Adolph Bitterman.... 5,300

JOHNSTON, Harriette M., to William H. Wood, as committee of Ann Morgan. 1,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Moses Goodman. 1,900

KING, Richard, and another, executors of Robert Ray, to Eliza H. Livingston.... 3,057

MIDDLEBROOK, Theodore J., Susan M. Robertson, administratrix of Albert A. Robertson 8,020

LYON, John, executor of Maria Merritt, to Joseph Lyon 5,500

PEYSER, Natalie, to Thomas Krakower.

POTTER, Howard, to Alexander H. Brown 20,000

ROSENFELD, Solomon, to James McClenahan, as President..... —

SHEPARD, William H., to David May (2 mortgages) 5,000

STIGELER, Emilius, to Wilhelmine C. Stigeler (2 mortgages) 10,000

THE STATE BANK to Max Marx..... 1

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, CITY OF New-York to Phoebe P. Knapp and others, executors, &c., of Joseph F. Knapp. 50,000

THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISsionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company 130,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Kate L. Prentiss 18,000

WOOD, William H., as committee of Ann Morgan, to George W. Mittnacht..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

17TH ST, n s, 182.8 ft e of Irving Place, 25x92; Burton Gliddon against Chester F. Sparling and another, (action to set aside deed.)

37TH ST, 290 West; Nevada Bank of San Francisco and another against James Cregan, (action to recover sum of $20,000.)

110TH ST, s s, 82.11 ft e of Madison Av, 27.1x 101; William W. Johnson and another, trustees, against Ellen E. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST ST, Lot 122, map of new village of Jerome, 28.6x90; James De Carlo against Mary C. Bulando and others, (action to redeem.)

PROSPECT AV, w s, Lots 81, 82, and south half of Lot 83, containing 2½ acres of Woodstock; Alexander J. Dodin and another, executors, &c., against Cebina Dedin, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

33D ST, 440 to 447, and 206 East 31st St; Adolph Machwitz and another against Thomas J. McCahill and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

CRESCENT AV, s w corner of Beaumont Av, 110.8x63.5x110.8; Jacob Jung against Marie Roth, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

112TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 19x100.11; John W. Weed, trustee, and others against William H. Niebuhr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WASHINGTON and LITTLE WEST 12TH STS, s s corner, 99.8x60.2x32.11x81.10; Percy W. Clark against Charles O'Neill and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

137TH ST, n e corner of Edgecombe Av, runs n 199.10 ft to 138th St x w 100 ft; the American Forcite Powder Company against Michael Tully and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' liens.)

2D AV, s s, 252 ft w of 4th St, 50x114; Emily Strang against William M. Walsh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

120TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11; Julius H. Seymour against Agostino Cavinato and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Columbia Av, 18x 100.11; Sarah O. Armstrong against Mathilda E. Dove and others, (action to set aside assignment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MERCER ST, 169; Edward G. Shepard against Adam E. Fischer and John G. Prague, owners and contractors..... $182

161ST ST, s s, 71 ft e of Eagle Av, 50x 80; J. Brown and others against John Organ, owner; Gannon & Chatman, contractors, &c., for labor 86

9TH AV, 504; the Bradley Concrete Company (Limited) against Sarah A. O'Leary, owner and contractor..... 46

LIBERTY ST, 120 and 122, extending to Cedar St; A. & P. Roberts Company against Edward Corning & Co., contractors; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company owner..... 2,026

BROADWAY, 714; John Reynolds against Emanuel Stern and another, owners; Charles Cowen, contractor..... 11

TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 389.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 20x70; John McBirney against John D. Silabee; owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor..... 125

TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 409.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 20x70; same against same; John Miller, owner; George W. Yeandle, contractor..... 125

CARMINE ST, 64; Thomas Dimond against E. Belle Brush, owner; William H. Prague and another, contractors.... 273

WEST END AV, n s, 25.2 ft n of 96th St, 132x100; Archibald Culbert against Sakariasen & Larsen, owners and contractors 760

WEST END AV, 602 to 612; John Woods against same..... 1,950

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25x 100; Amalie H. Bushmann against Helena Mahler and another, owners; Michael Mahler and another, contractors..... 1,685

BATHGATE AV, 1,690 to 1,696; same to Helena Mahler, owner; Michael Mahler, contractor 215

BARCLAY ST, 83 and 85; Louis Fingelstein against Jane Weldan, owner; George A. Converse, contractor..... 69

BAXTER ST, 86, 88, and 88½; Charles Finkelstein against Harris Cohen, owner and contractor..... 85

PARK PLACE, 96; same against Jane Weldan, owner; George A. Converse, contractor 41

The New-York Times

is NOT AN ORGAN, but

is the best home-newspaper published.

Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

9TH ST, n s, — ft e of 2d Av, —×—; same against same..... 14

WHITE ST, 134; same against Harris Cohen, owner and contractor..... 65

162D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 100; S. Girise and another against Herman C. Worm and another, owners, against B. I. Carr, Jr., contractor..... 133

EXPERTS WORKING ON ITS BOOKS.

Receiver for the New-York Smelting and Refining Company.

The New-York Smelting and Refining Company of West and Jane Streets is in financial difficulties, and yesterday the Sheriff received five attachments against it from Charles E. Mahoney in favor of the following creditors: Thomas Carmichael, $16,000; Car Trust Investment Company, $9,000; William H. Davol, $4,232; Post & Pomeroy, $3,736, and American Metal Company, $2,624.

When the Sheriff went to the company's factory to make a levy he found Foster M. Voorhees in possession of the place as receiver, having been appointed by Chancellor McGill of New-Jersey. The appointment of a receiver, it is said, was due to certain disclosures as to alleged irregularities in the affairs of the company which were a surprise to those largely interested. The nature of the alleged irregularities could not be ascertained yesterday.

Charles E. Kimball, the President of the company, said he did not care to make any statement about the reported irregularities, but he referred the reporter to William J. Curtis of Sullivan & Cromwell, who represent the company.

Mr. Curtis said that irregularities had been discovered in the accounts and books; also a shortage of money. These facts, with the absence of some of the employes, have led to the suspicion that something more will be disclosed. Experts are now at work on the books to see how the company stands. Mr. Curtis thought that the current business liabilities of the company were about $80,000.

The company was established twenty years ago, but in 1891 it became financially embarrassed. Rumors of irregular drafts and acceptances were in circulation at that time. Creditors for $204,000 united and took charge of the business. The company's property was sold by the Sheriff, and the creditors formed a new company under the same style under New-Jersey laws instead of New-York laws. Mortgage bonds of $37,000 were given to the creditors who had advanced that amount of money to purchase the business at the Sheriff's sale, and capital stock to the amount of $50,000 was issued as fully paid up.

Although the owners of the new company were merchants of large means, the active management of the concern was left to others.

BRING SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

Contractors and Others Figure in the Various Actions.

Owen Toher has brought suit against the city as assignee for James Buckley, a contractor. Buckley had a contract for building a sewer in One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. He claims it has been illegally taken from him.

His assignee, Mr. Toher, brings the suit for damages in the sum of $13,617.12 for breach of contract.

A suit against the municipality for $20,900.37 has been brought by Jeremiah R. Byron. He says this money is due him under contract for work in Sixth, Eighth, and Tenth Streets, William's Bridge.

Lawrence Brothers, assignees of Brendlinger & Nearing, have sued the city for amount due on work in repairing the arches of the Croton Aqueduct in Nepperhan Avenue. This work, they claim, was not included in their contract.

The hay, straw, and feed used in the Fire Department in March, April, and May this year form the basis of a suit brought by John Noonan, who wants $6,434 from the city.

Jenny Allen Carews brings suit against the city for $31,018.14 because of the sequestration of five plots of land for the opening of Prospect Avenue.

These claims were all filed with the Controller, who has turned them over to the Corporation Counsel for consideration.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN HORSES.

Many Animals Belonging to the American Exchange Traced.

A prominent stockholder in the American Horse Exchange told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that 30 of the 268 horses in the company's stables when they were burned on June 11 were stolen. Sixty-three of the horses were burned, and 175 were saved.

Ten of the stolen horses have been recovered, having been traced, the gentleman said, to West Seventeenth Street. Other horses have been traced as far up town as One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and as far down town as Tenth Street. Some of them, he said, were taken to Jersey City. He expects that all of these horses will be recovered, the men secreting them being mainly anxious to secure rewards for their return.

The stockholder quoted said he was the first one to notice the fire, and soon afterward he saw two or three men galloping off in the darkness. He caught one man who was making off with some valuable sets of harness. One dealer lost at the fire all the horses he owned, four valuable animals. They represented all his property except a small sum in bank.

It is now thought that the fire was due to a defective electric light wire. The Exchange's stable will be rebuilt on an extensive scale.

NEARLY HAD NO BIRTHPLACE.

Baby Nungesser Was Born in a House on the Hudson County Line.

Among the births recently reported to the Hudson County Board of Health, at Jersey City, was a daughter of Henry Nungesser. The certificate was sent back for correction, the place of birth being given as Guttenberg. The clerk of the board said Mr. Nungesser was not a resident of Guttenberg. It was found that Mr. Nungesser lived at Fairview, where he keeps a butcher's shop. The county line runs through, or under, the house.

The Hudson County Health Board yesterday was informed that Mr. Nungesser lives on the county line, and that the dividing line runs through the centre of his ice box. As the child was born in a room north of the ice box, its birthplace was Bergen County, and so the amended return was sent to the Bergen County Health Board, at Hackensack.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Deep Notch Telephone Company of Kingston, to operate a telephone between Lexington, Hunter, Spruceton, West Kill, Bushnellsville, in Greene County, and Shandaken, Ulster County; capital, $500. Directors—Frank M. Smith of Brookly